Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-91-204
Tuesday
22 October 1991

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Caribbean Expresses Satisfaction With Summit

FL2210001391 Bridgetown CANA in English 2035 GMT 21 Oct 91

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Harare, Zimbabwe, Oct 21, CANA—Leaders of the 50-nation Commonwealth ended their 28th summit here Monday, with the Caribbean expressing general satisfaction with the outcome. St. Kitts-Nevis Prime Minister Dr. Kennedy Simmonds, the present chairman of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom), said the region welcomed the Harare Declaration pledging the commitment of Commonwealth governments to promoting democracy and human rights.

"To my mind, the views and re-affirmation expressed in the Harare Declaration encompass the values and aspirations of the Caribbean," Simmonds told CANA.

"....It addresses itself to issues of individual liberty, of equal rights for all citizens, and stresses the importance of women rights..."

Simmonds noted the statement also addressed development issues of importance to Caricom countries, including the international mobilization of finance for development. The St. Kitts-Nevis prime minister welcomed Britain's announcement at the summit to proceed alone with implementing a plan of debt forgiveness for developing countries if action was not forthcoming from other industrial country creditors. To benefit from the plan, known as the Trinidad and Tobago terms, debtor countries must agree to introduce economic reforms backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Simmonds said although the plan would not benefit the Caribbean significantly, it represented forward movement on the issue of Third World debt.

"I think this has probably been the highlight of the economic aspects of the meeting," he said.

Simmonds said the review of the Commonwealth undertaken at the summit was timely in light of the "very dramatic" changes occurring within the international community. He said the decision of major Commonwealth aid donors Canada and Britain to link future aid to a recipient country's record on human rights and democracy would not affect the Caribbean tremendously.

"Caribbean countries in general have a good record of human rights, (and) a good record of good government...."

Looking at the summit overall from a Caricom perspective, Simmonds said: "We have been able to achieve a considerable measure of consensus, and as far as the Caribbean is concerned, I think all of us have agreed that the summit has been constructive and that it can result in practical benefits for all of the countries.... If the performance does in fact reflect the rhetoric which has been expressed."

Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford, Jamaica's Michael Manley, Trinidad and Tobago's Ray Robinson, Bahamas' Sir Lynden Pindling, and Dominica's newly knighted Prime Minister Dame Eugenia Charles were among Caricom leaders who attended the summit.

Cuba

Physician Requests Asylum in Puerto Rico

PA2210001091 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2328 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] San Juan, Puerto Rico, 21 Oct (EFE)—Jorge Carballido Perez, a Cuban doctor who is the second chief of the Cardiovascular Surgery Department of the Institute of Cardiology of Havana, requested political asylum 21 October in Puerto Rico.

Carballido Perez, 46—a personal physician to Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz, according to the Cuban Human Rights Committee [CCPDH] in Puerto Rico—arrived today on the island aboard a commercial flight from Miami, which stopped in Puerto Rico before continuing on to the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Rafael Mayola, a member of the CCPDH in Puerto Rico, said the cardiologist will not make any statements to the media for fear of reprisals against his family in Cuba.

Carballido Perez, who was also a professor in the School of Medicine of Havana, will remain until 22 October under the custody of U.S. immigration authorities, Mayola said.

Mayola added that an inspector from the U.S. Naturalization and Immigration Service in Miami will travel to the island to handle the matter.

Carballido Perez, who belonged to the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), will be helped by relatives in Puerto Rico. It is not known where he will reside after he is granted political asylum.

Carballido Perez lectured several times in Canada before arriving in Puerto Rico today.

Power Union Warns of Low Generating Capacity

FL2110222091 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2058 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The Electric Power Union has advised that due to a shortage in the fuel supply at the 10 October Thermoelectrical Center in Nuevitas, its capacity to generate power has been reduced. Therefore, beginning at 2200 GMT to 0100 GMT conservation measures will be enforced throughout all provinces. In order to comply with these cutbacks, all state services which use more than 500 kilowatts [words indistinct] all conservation measures, in other words, from D1 to D5 [not further identified] must reduce their usage to the levels agreed upon with the provincial basic electric organizations. The communique adds that the other state and private consumers should increase their efforts to conserve electricity throughout the day.

The Electric Power Union's message indicates that the implementation of these measures is necessary to prevent bigger problems.

Ross Departs for WFTU Meeting in Vienna

FL2210230891 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0042 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Report by Leyda Montoya Faure on the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] Pedro Ross Leal, a Politburo member and the secretary general of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC], has left for Vienna, Austria, for a meeting of the council of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU]. I should say that Cuba is the vice president of that organization. Before leaving for Austria, Ross made the following statements to the press.

[Begin recording] Well, in this meeting, the WFTU council is going to analyze the current situation of the classist union movement and the WFTU itself, given the events that have occurred in Europe and the fact that some union organizations are no longer members and others have become new members, and how to confront the current situation of the international classist union movement, when there is a heavy offensive against the classist union movement by imperialism and the agencies that act on behalf of imperialism. As you know, it has been suggested that the WFTU should leave its recently established headquarters in Prague. This creates a situation we must discuss, [words indistinct] these measures and what strategy should be followed in the midst of the complex situation (?the world) is currently experiencing. [end recording]

Before ending this news item, I would like to add that the annual evaluation meeting of the union section at the Juan Rovelo Milian industrial contingent in Havana ended about an hour ago. With this meeting, the evaluation meeting process has begun throughout the country. It will continue until January. The closing speech was given by Alfredo Morales Cartaya, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and CTC secretary general for Havana.

Commentary Praises Work of Vanguard Groups

PA2110231091 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The unusual characteristics of the economic situation in Cuba forces society to adopt dynamic decisions against routine, convenience, and bureaucracy.

Newly created vanguard groups, known in this country as contingents, began setting the example in 1987 when the first one emerged with the name of Blas Roca, in memory of the dear communist leader linked to the workers' struggle.

The Fourth Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, which just ended, supported the initiative of forming such organizations, which has led to a new attitude with regard to economics, the most sensitive aspect of society.

The concept of dedication to work is far from being a hollow slogan for contingent members, who play a fundamental role in promoting the most complicated tasks in the development of the island.

The members of these worker associations work without any established schedules, they are very efficient, they take good care of their machines and equipment, and they control costs to the last penny

Their achievements are worthy of mention when we remember that such practices are not observed to the letter in many enterprises, factories, and workshops where requirements are not entirely fulfilled and the paternalism of certain labor laws creates havoc.

In contrast, contingent members take excellent advantage of their work day and as a result of their work, they receive huge rewards and enjoy above average housing and food. These forces have shown us a new road, which has already been followed in various fronts of the economy. Proof of this is the operation of almost 100 of these organizations, a figure that is not higher because of the country's economic problems.

For the aforementioned reasons, the new labor movement has among its priorities, such vital projects as facilitating tourism, building dams, and increasing support for the food program toward achieving self-sufficiency for our country in this area.

CTC Summons Members To Hold Evaluation Meetings

FL2210025391 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] As of today, thousands of Cuban workers throughout the country, will participate at meetings during which the work of their union sectors will be evaluated. Pedro Ross Leal, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], explains what the workers will be doing.

[Begin Ross recording] To guarantee the effectiveness of this process and the quality of the same, we want a leader of the organization to preside over all these assemblies. This is necessary in preparing for the assembly as well as to ensure that the issues broached will receive the appropriate follow-up. All union leaders throughout the country will attend these assemblies just as we did when we prepared for the 16th congress. To avoid hastily organized assemblies, we have begun three months earlier. If a work center needs more than one meeting to analyze its problems, there will be enough time for them to do this.

During this period, what is left of October, throughout November, December, and the first 20 days in January, the time allotted for the monthly service and production meetings will be used for this other purpose. If anyone should need a few extra days, we will give them those few extra days. We want these to be first rate assemblies. We want the cadres to participate and we want the members to reach agreements and adopt measures that will respond effectively to the expectations that we, as a labor organization, have in this process. In this manner we will be able to abide by the agreements reached during the Fourth Communist Party of Cuba Congress and resist, develop, and triumph, during this special period. [end recording]

Interview With Guatemalan Rebel Leader

PA2210042091 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Interview with Marco Tulio Gonzalez, Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, representative in Cuba, by anchorman Raul Luis Galeano at the Radio Havana studio in Havana—live]

[Text] [Galeano] A Guatemalan friend and brother visits us. He is Marco Tulio Gonzalez, representative of the URNG, in our country. Good evening.

[Gonzalez] Good evening.

[Galeano] Welcome. This is your house.

[Gonzalez] I am pleased to be here, participating in such an interesting and well-known program.

[Galeano] Is the evening newscast heard by many in Central America?

[Gonzalez] Yes, it has a large audience. Radio Havana has been an alternative source of information in our country.

[Galeano] Marco Tulio, the reason for your visit... [pauses] we are quite pleased to hear this, of course—meaning that we have a large audience in Central America. You said that the reason for your visit was to talk with our listeners—you mentioned this a short time ago, when we talked outside the studio—about the solidarity drive with the Guatemalan people. You wanted to discuss the political situation in that friendly Central American country, Guatemala. The rise of Jorge Serrano Elias to the Presidency has resulted in what we may describe as a period of talks. Right?

[Gonzalez] Yes.

[Galeano] What is your opinion about this? What are the Guatemalan people's views about the situation? Are there any possibilities that the political situation in Guatemala will change—regarding the guerrilla groups, the guerrilla movement, and their defense of the people's interests, which should not be forgotten in these talks? What is your opinion about this situation?

[Gonzalez] I think that we are particularly interested in making the defense of the people's interests the main issue in these talks.

[Galeano] I see.

[Gonzalez] In other words, we are not interested in privileges or a quota of power for the guerrilla groups. Instead, we believe that all the people, all the groups in the country should have the opportunity to participate in the adoption of decisions concerning the future of the country. That is the reasonable and correct thing.

[Galeano] Exactly.

[Gonzalez] We believe that the talks will yield results. We have worked hard. An important aspect in this phase of the talks is the evidence of goodwill and the fact that each of the issues has been discussed at length. We have only discussed the two first points in the framework agreement that was previously signed. The two points refer to the country's democratization and the human rights issue.

[Galeano] I see. These two points will, let us say, lead to further talks in the future. Right? I mean, the implementation of these two first points will allow further talks on other issues about Guatemala's situation.

[Gonzalez] Exactly.

[Galeano] I imagine that this is the case. Am I right?

[Gonzalez] Yes, you are right. It is important because Guatemalan society had reached a stalemate given the obstinate attitude of reactionary groups which ruled the country. No one could discuss—or even mention—these issues for a long time. We now have the opportunity to mention these issues; there is even an agreement to discuss these issues. In other words, a meeting will be held to discuss these issues.

[Galeano] Exactly. Talking about the solidarity drive for the Guatemalan people, how is it coming along? Has it been successful?

[Gonzalez] Yes. We believe that it has been a great success because we are aware of the difficult situation that Cuba currently faces given the U.S. blockade. Nevertheless, we have noticed a receptive attitude and we have carried out many activities. We are quite pleased about everything. In other words, we have clearly felt the solidarity of the Cuban people and we believe that they endorse the Guatemalan revolution. This is very important for the people, particularly for our people, who should know that other people support their work.

[Galeano] Yes. The solidarity and support of other nations is always essential for any struggle.

[Gonzalez] I believe it is appropriate to recall Luis Augusto Turcios Lima's words. He said that solidarity is not an acquired right or a duty for a revolutionary fighter. Instead, it is an essential need.

[Galeano] Exactly.

[Gonzalez] We have seen that this is quite right.

Haiti

Strike Called To Support Return of Aristide

FL2210130091 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Thirty Haitian organizations are calling for a one-day general strike in that country to show support for the return of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Organizations signing the strike call included the Federation of National Students of Haiti, the Union of Transporters of the Metropolitan Zone, and the Federation of Neighborhood Committees. The strike is scheduled for tomorrow. A planned strike last week failed to materialize.

Army Engages New Rebel Group on 17 October

FL2110224191 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Two Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] officers have been seriously injured and three civilians have died. According to FADH members, this is the result of a confrontation between the FADH and rebels in the area of Fond Douze in Petit-Goave on 17 October. This incident occurred after a Petit-Goave military patrol went to this area after learning that a number of people were shooting there every night. When they arrived, the occupants of a home owned by Rej Vorbe shot at their car. The exchange of fire left two officers and one soldier seriously wounded and two civilians died at the scene. Another civilian died on the operating table at the Sainte Croix Hospital in Leogane.

The Army discovered military gear and weapons as well as a poster which read: Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Haiti [ARLA]. For more details, let us listen to a statement by the district commander.

[Begin unidentified district commander recording] The next day, that is, on 18 October, I returned to the scene. We were keeping a close surveillance on the house. On 18 October, the public prosecutor and I went back to the scene of the incident. We entered the house. It was not easy to enter the house. We broke several doors to gain access. Once inside, we found all that you see here in front of me. For example, you will note that by the holes in these targets that the members engaged in target practice. This means they have been training. Do you understand? You can see that on all these targets there is the name of a person. It is the name of the person who used it. There are at least 22 training targets. You can see the names of the people on them. We also found a .22-caliber rifle. Here it is. We also found three detonators. We have also a [word indistinct] of a 12-gauge shotgun. It was probably broken during attempts to escape. We discovered four transmitters. If you look here, you will see them. We also found an ax, one set of binoculars, two knives, two compasses, one flashlight, and one microphone.

We discovered where the members say they work. They have established a budget, a budget intended for the security service of the National Alliance for Change and Democracy. You will see that if you take a look. You will see a (?copy of a document) in which they requested 50 M-16's and 100,000 cartridges; 50 [words indistinct] guns and 2,000 cartridges; and 60 others [not further identified]. They desired 15 4-door jeeps and very powerful radio-communication sets. Finally, they requested $20,000 for food. [end recording]

Those were the explanations given by the Petit-Goave Military District commander to justify the confrontation between the FADH and what he calls a rebel group forming in the Fond Douze area in Petit- Goave. That confrontation caused serious injuries to three FADH members including two officers and one soldier and the deaths of three civilians.

Sabalat Denies Asylum Granted by Chile

FL2110230191 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The news that Chile is granting political asylum to Jean-Robert Sabalat, minister of foreign affairs under overthrown President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, has been denied by Sabalat.

Parliamentary Delegation Visits OAS on Embargo

FL2110204791 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Three Haitian parliamentarians left for Washington on 19 October to discuss the current crisis in Haiti with OAS officials, stressing the economic embargo in particular. This delegation consists of the following parliamentarians: independent Senator Guy Bauduy, National Front for Change and Democracy Senator Eddy Dupiton, and independent Deputy Joseph Lambert. This information from the Haitian Parliament provides no further details on what points the parliamentarians will discuss with the OAS.

It is to be recalled that last week, representatives of the Haitian private sector promised to do all they could to prevent the embargo that OAS had decided to impose against Haiti. They argued that the consequences of an embargo in Haiti would have its greatest effect on the poorest of people. They therefore formed a delegation to the United States to convince that country's administration of how disastrous an embargo against Haiti would be.

Mirebalais Deputy Joseph Fignole denies Parliamentary authorization of or responsibility for the delegation to Washington last Saturday, claiming that it was a political maneuver which will yield no results for the country.

Izmery To Appear Before Government Prosecutor

FL2110231691 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Antoine Izmery, who was escorted by police, appeared this morning at the prosecutor's office. He was due to meet with the government prosecutor. Izmery is accused of association with troublemakers and of incitement to violence. An unshaven Izmery could not make any statements to the press because the journalists were being closely watched by the police. Antoine Izmery's lawyer, Mr. Damas, also refused to make any statements. The prisoner was visited in his cell by several of his businessmen colleagues. Antoine Izmery has been imprisoned since his arrest last week in Petionville.

Costa Rica

Consul General to Haiti Recalled for Consultation

PA20i0013191 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] San Jose, 19 Oct (AFP)—The Costa Rican Government has recalled Consul General to Haiti Jaques Aime Pierre for consultation, "given the violent incidents that led up to the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide," official sources reported today.

In a communique, Deputy Foreign Minister Hernan Castro said that "Costa Rica cannot accept this abrupt constitutional break, much less can it tolerate the installation of a president who has not been popularly elected, in open defiance to the resolutions adopted by the OAS on this matter."

Castro recalled that Aristide is the "first president who has been freely and democratically elected in the history of Haiti."

El Salvador

Government-FMLN Negotiations in Mexico City

FMLN Commander Interviewed

PA2010012191 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Commander Douglas Santamaria, Farabundo Marti Liberation Front, FMLN, in Mexico City by Carlos Mario Marquez in San Salvador—live; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Santamaria] Thank you very much, Carlos. First of all, we want to thank YSU for giving us this opportunity to express our views to all Salvadorans. Regarding your question, I want to state that in this round of talks, two negotiating tables have been established; one to discuss what most Salvadorans want. In other words, a cease-fire negotiating table has been established. In that regard, until today, some separate meetings have been held between UN representatives and government and guerrilla representatives at the cease-fire table. The meetings are aimed at trying to reach an understanding to end the war.

Representatives of the FMLN are here with a commission formed by various FMLN commanders to analyze the situation. The FMLN has presented some proposals to the United Nations on the cease-fire issue to respond to the desire of the Salvadoran people.

We have not yet received a response from the government, but we are waiting for it. For our part, we have presented several proposals on an informal cease-fire and a definitive cease-fire, namely an end to the armed conflict. Obviously, to reach that point, it is necessary to solve and reach agreements on the points contained in the compressed agenda.

Subsequently, to end the armed conflict, it is necessary to comply with all the agreements signed in New York. We believe that the FMLN is willing to work in that direction and our presence here is proof of that fact. I believe that if the Salvadoran people begin to demand that both parties reach an agreement on the issue, our expectations for peace can have positive results.

[Marquez] Commander, undoubtedly, there are ups and downs in every negotiating process. At this point, it has been said that there are ups and downs at the cease-fire negotiating table. It was said that there is consensus to dissolve the DNI [National Intelligence Directorate], although the document has not been signed. There is another difference about the members who will form an ad hoc commission—the rebels maintain they should be foreign citizens and the government delegation believes that Salvadoran nationals, even military officers, should form such a commission, which will contribute to the Army purge. How could you explain those differing views?

[Santamaria] Well, there is consensus regarding the issue of the DNI. We have practically solved that problem. We believe the formation of the ad hoc commission, which will be tasked with conducting the Army purge, to be a very delicate matter. To avoid abuse of power within the Army, we believe that most of the individuals on that commission must be foreign nationals. We believe that persons from other countries must verify that situation. The important thing is that there has to be credibility in the process. Our people have to believe in something.

Our people are not satisfied with the result of the Jesuit case. Public opinion, social organizations, and prominent personalities are not satisfied with the results of the Jesuit case because everyone believes that the results were not satisfactory. To investigate 60 years of military dictatorship, where numerous violations have occurred.... [pauses] that is why we believe the commission must be formed, if not by foreign nationals, then by individuals who have the credibility and confidence of the people.

[Marquez] There is talk that there are six different proposals at the bargaining table; some presented by the United Nations, others by the government, and a confidential proposal by the FMLN. Can you comment on the aforementioned points?

[Santamaria] We have presented to the United Nations a particular document on specific responses expressing, in the first place, our willingness to end the armed conflict and the character of the end of hostilities. In that regard, we have presented several documents related to one another. The basic objective of the documents is to stop the war.

We will obviously achieve that objective if the other party is also willing to end the war and comply with the agreements. It will permit us to end the armed conflict. That is fundamental, and to achieve that objective, we have presented the aforementioned proposals to the United Nations.

[Marquez] What is the difference between the two parties on the proposal of an informal truce, which you have called a nonofficial truce proposal and the government views as a de-escalation of the war? What has the United Nations stated regarding those differing points of view?

[Santamaria] The informal cease-fire proposal... [pauses] We referred to the New York Agreements and the letter by Perez de Cuellar that it was necessary to reach an informal cease-fire. Stressing the intention of the UN secretary general, we have made an informal cease-fire proposal, which we consider as a first step to arrive at a cease-fire. We consider an informal cease-fire a first step to end the armed conflict.

Obviously, we believe each party must demand that the steps prior to reaching a cease-fire must not represent a military advantage to one of the parties. I think that the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces are using that tactic to justify its lack of willingness to end the armed conflict.

In any event, to reach a cease-fire agreement, it is necessary to take the first step, and we believe that the informal cease-fire represents a first step in that direction. That is what I have to say.

[Marquez] Dear YSU listeners, we are talking tonight with commander Douglas Santamaria, who is participating in the negotiations in Mexico City.

Canas Views Negotiations

PA2210005191 San Salvador Radio Cadena Horizonte in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Report by Hilda Quijano]

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Roberto Canas has denied that the FMLN is attempting to hinder the negotiation process by insisting on an informal cease-fire. Canas believes that an informal cease-fire will serve to expedite talks and create the right atmosphere to execute the remaining agreements that will emerge from the government-insurgency negotiating table. Canas, a member of the FMLN's negotiating commission, said in statements to this radio station from Mexico that the initiative that Defense Minister General Rene Emilio Ponce questions would be the first step to end the war. The guerrilla commander said that the negotiating sides have agreed to discuss the definitive suspension of the armed violence, but that goal needs to be preceded by an informal cease-fire to avoid a crisis in the talks.

[Begin Canas recording] The two delegations must agree to discuss both topics—the definitive cease-fire and as part of that cease-fire, an informal cease-fire. Our position on that point is very clear. We do not see the informal cease-fire as something that would hinder the negotiations or anything like that. We see the informal cease-fire as an effort to halt the armed clashes and to generate an atmosphere of detente to be able to... [3-second break in reception] It would ensure that negotiations move ahead quicker. [end recording]

The Mexico talks are already working with the compressed agenda and two negotiating tables comprise it. The first one discusses the Armed Forces and the second discusses the end of the conflict. In the opinion of the FMLN guerrilla leader, the negotiations have entered the last phase of talks—which, with serious efforts and goodwill, next Christmas will be the first one in 11 years to be celebrated in peace.

[Begin Canas recording] We are assuming that we have entered the last phase, the final stage in the negotiations. That demands a great effort to expedite the process. We have stated that by 15 December, there should be a definite end to the conflict, so by Christmas we should have a signed cease-fire. That is our hope and the direction we are headed. [end recording]

The goal seems slow, according to Commander Roberto Canas' arguments, who says that the Mexican talks have advanced the Armed Forces issue, the first point in the New York agenda.

[Begin Canas recording] I am able to tell Salvadorans that the meetings have been positive because we have made great headway discussing the Armed Forces. There are many points of agreement and that is why we have repeatedly said the negotiations have been placed on hold until all other agreements are ready and a final document is ready to be signed. [end recording]

Canas explained that up to this moment, the demobilization and disarmament of the guerrillas has not been discussed, thus contradicting recent statements by Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, Army deputy chief of staff, who said that both points had been accepted by the FMLN.

Progress Reported

PA2110221891 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The peace negotiations between the government and the guerrillas held in Mexico this past weekend managed to reach consensus on important points that could result in agreement on 11 of the 14 subtopics regarding the Armed Forces. Reports from Mexico indicate the topics include a consensus between the parties on dissolving the National Intelligence Directorate [DIN], ending military conscription, and disarming civilian defense forces.

Ricardo Gomez of the SALPRESS News Agency provided us with the following report:

[Begin recording] Apparently, the weekend has been very positive for the sake of peace in El Salvador. Salvador Samayoa, a member of the negotiating commission from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, pointed out that there has been agreement on 11 of the 14 topics concerning the Armed Forces. The rebel leader made brief telephone statements last night, precisely when the two delegations were about to begin a plenary meeting.

In addition, Samayoa said that considerable progress has been made on the three remaining subtopics concerning the Armed Forces. The meeting, which began 10 days ago, might conclude tonight, without reaching total agreement on the Armed Forces, but making significant progress, Samayoa pointed out.

Other unofficial sources close to the negotiators stated that the parties have made much progress in the last 10 days. For example, there is agreement on the point concerning the doctrine of the Armed Forces. Whereas the Army formerly was assigned 13 missions, it now has defense of sovereignty and territory, as well as exceptional cases of public order that would be decided by the civilian authorities.

On the subject of training, everything has been approved, including the elimination of all humiliating actions as part of the military instruction of soldiers. The source added that the discussion about abuse of power has been completed, but he did not provide any details. The dissolution of the DIN has been approved. Regarding subordination of the Army to civilian authorities, it seems as if discussions did not focus on who will be the minister of defense, but on who should control his functions.

As for paramilitary organizations, it has been agreed to dissolve patrols and civil defense. Also approved were measures to create a new reserve and suspend recruitment. As far as we have learned, the most complicated topics include the National Civilian Police and the purge, but progress has been made on both subjects. The issue of the National Civilian Police could become some sort of a Gordian knot of this Mexico meeting.

The source went so far as to say that this might be the beginning of the end of the war. He did not disclose other details that would complete a positive picture in this round of talks. [end recording].

Talks Recess

PA2210034591 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0306 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] The negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], which started in Mexico City on 13 October, concluded on 21 October with significant progress on the Armed Forces issue.

Salvador Samayoa, a member of the FMLN commission participating in the peace talks, said that following lengthy discussions, the two sides agreed on 11 of the 14 points about the Armed Forces.

The rebel leader said that the two sides have agreed on the dissolution of the National Intelligence Directorate, the dismantling of paramilitary structures, and the suspension of forced recruiting. Samayoa said that the talks concluded with the signing of partial agreements, but the partial agreements will not be revealed until there is specific progress made on the agenda established in New York City.

The government has also confirmed that the Mexico talks concluded this afternoon with real possibilities of securing peace in the country in the near future. Oscar Santamaria, the government's official spokesman, said that the Armed Forces was extensively discussed during the Mexico meeting in line with the New York City Agreement. He characterized the FMLN's current call for a truce as something unacceptable, unjustified, and absurd.

Referring to the recess agreed on by the two sides, Santamaria said that the recess will allow the two sides to make consultations and to make whatever position readjustment the government or the FMLN may deem necessary.

Alvaro de Soto, the UN mediator, has said that the Mexico negotiations have made spectacular progress and that significant progress has been made on the Armed Forces issue.

END Communique on Actions Against Civilians

PA2110231791 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Communique by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front of the National Army for Democracy, END, in northern Cabanas Department on 19 October]

[Text] For the second time, units of the JR Battalion and members of Military Detachment No. 2 and the Treasury Police stationed in Villa Victoria, Cabanas Department conducted an indiscriminate attack using rifle fire, M-60 and 50-caliber machineguns, as well as cannons and grenades, simulating an attack by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

From 2100 on 18 October until 0700 on 19 October, two A-37 planes bombed the village of El Bosque, San Geronimo, Villa Victoria jurisdiction, endangering the lives of the civilian population.

We must note, however, that our units have not attacked those troops. We believe the actions are the result of the low morale of Military Detachment No. 2 and Treasury Police troops and are also aimed at hindering the negotiations and justifying crimes against the civilian population as during the 14 October incident, when Maria Fermina Orellana was killed and Blanca Rosa Vasquez was injured.

We are concerned by the irresponsible attitude of the High Command and its troops, whose actions show lack of professionalism and violate human rights. Once again we urge humanitarian organizations and ONUSAL [UN Observers for El Salvador] to verify these violations to human rights. We also ask the people of Villa Victoria in particular not to be intimidated by Military Detachment No. 2 and the Treasury Police.

We are trying to determine if there are more victims among the civilian population as a result of the clashes faked by General Ponce's troops.

END Command, northern Cabanas Department, 19 October 1991

Commentary Rejects Protest Over FMLN Action

PA2110231691 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Station commentary: "The Aggressors Ask For Mercy"]

[Text] For the defenders of the oligarchy, such as Presidency Minister Oscar Santamaria, the war can continue for the poor, but in no way should it touch the interests of the millionaires, the showcase of the oligarchy in the capital, the coffee processing plants, or the industries of the big millionaires.

Santamaria has asked the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, to cease military actions in vital areas and limit itself to fighting the Armed Forces in rural areas. The government supports the expansion of the war, but only in the areas where, according to Santamaria, traditionally there have been military actions; this is to say, in the areas where 75,000 poor Salvadorans have shed their blood and where 1 million Salvadorans have had to abandon their homes. The government position is not to stop the war as long as the poor are the ones who are shedding their blood. It does not want the war to touch the showcase of the oligarchy in the capital or any interest of the oligarchy defended by Santamaria.

Santamaria has also announced that the government has complained to the UN secretary general about the military actions the FMLN has conducted in response to the aggressions by the Armed Forces. The Army, taking advantage of the truce the FMLN offered during the New York meeting, launched a huge offensive against FMLN territories to change the military balance. The Armed Forces machine gunned the town of Segundo Montes, bombed installations of repatriated people in various areas of the country, and caused casualties in San Jose Las Flores. They also captured people and repressed people's organizations in our territories. While that was taking place, Santamaria remained silent.

Something went wrong, however, in the Armed Forces military plan. The aggressors are now crying. What is happening? The fact is that the Armed Forces miscalculated the FMLN's capability to answer their actions. Now that the weakness of the offensive launched against the FMLN has become evident, the aggressors are crying, beating their breast, and complaining about the FMLN actions.

The strategic negotiations we are conducting with the mediation of the United Nations was made possible by our November 1989 offensive, without which there would be no negotiations. That means of political solution was strengthened with the November 1990 military action when we neutralized the Air Force and showed the soldiers that they could not change the military balance. The Armed Forces are forgetting the lessons taught by history. That is why each time they have tried to change the military balance, they have been defeated. That is why today, as a result of the advance of the FMLN, the Armed Forces will be purged and reduced.

In the past few hours, the FMLN has submitted another proposal to stop the war immediately, to silence the rifles, and to create a better climate for the negotiations. Nevertheless, the government refuses to halt the war. The government simply has not presented any peace proposal. The proposal we heard from Santamaria on 19 October is that we have to continue waging the war in the rural areas, where the poor die. That is so because we know that Santamaria and the oligarchs do not have any sons in the Armed Forces. It shows the immorality of the ruling class. The protest that the government has presented about the actions of the FMLN shows that the military plan of aggression against the FMLN is doomed to failure. They could not fulfill their dream of changing the military balance or of seizing territory from the FMLN. We are happy that, publicly and at the international level, they have admitted their weakness. We are happy about that acknowledged weakness of their warmongering plans. It is a good sign for peace, because the weaker the warmongering plans become as a result of our weapons and the mobilization of the entire Salvadoran society, the closer the nation will be to peace with social justice.

Honduras

Armed Forces Reduction Solely Honduran Decision

PA1910032391 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 18 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] The Honduran Government will not reduce the Armed Forces even if international organizations condition the granting of economic aid on such a reduction, President Rafael Leonardo Callejas warned on 17 October when he stated that such a decision is solely up to the Hondurans.

In their latest meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, the World Bank and the IMF urged the developing nations to cut their military expenses. Callejas said that such a resolution from the international organizations was to be expected. He said that this is not the first time that such reports were released. He said the same kind of reports

were made known in the United States 60 days ago when they were attributed to the IMF, the World Bank, and the Bush administration.

Nevertheless, Callejas said his government allocates a "minimum percentage" of the budget to the Armed Forces, adding that it is equivalent to 2 percent of the gross domestic product. In any case, he added, "such decisions are up to Hondurans. We will not accept such conditions in negotiations with any international organization."

Asked if he would maintain that same position if the international credit organizations condition their aid on the reduction of the Armed Forces, Callejas replied that "even if conditions are imposed on economic assistance, it is up to the country to make such decisions."

Regarding the cost of fuel, he said: "I do not know the price of the latest shipments, but the commitment of my administration is and continues to be to transfer to consumers any drop in fuel prices." He added that the economy minister will hold a news conference on 18 October to explain the current fuel situation.

Military Commander on U.S.Ambassador's Statement

PA2210015291 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa—On 18 October, Armed Forces Commander Luis Alonso Discua Elvir stated that he agreed with President Rafael Callejas' remarks regarding U.S. Ambassador Crescencio Arcos, who irresponsibly intervened in the internal affairs of the Honduran Government.

Ambassador Arcos insinuated that he had doubts about the administration of justice in Honduras when he learned that the laboratory tests of the people involved in the death of student Riccy Mabel Martinez had allegedly been tampered with and that other tests had been made at private laboratories.

In regard to Arcos, Discua stated: "If the president referred to him that way then that is the country's official position. The president is the one who steers the country and his words represent the voice of the Honduran people."

Discua responded with a curt "no comment" when he was asked about the alleged tampering of the laboratory tests. The military commander answered similarly to the question about how much the Honduran people paid—through the Armed Forces' budget—for the private laboratory tests of the soldier that drove the vehicle involved in the case.

Discua Elvir believes that there has been too much speculation on the death of the student. The former 1st Communication Battalion Commander Angel Castillo Maradiaga, Personnel Director Ovidio Andino Coella, and the Command Staff driver Santos Ilovares Funes are held at the central penitentiary for their involvement in the case.

Another point of agreement between the military commander and President Callejas is the fact that Honduras will not accept any pressure from international financial organizations or the United States to reduce the Armed Forces. In that respect, Discua Elvir stated: "We have always maintained that Honduras must make the decisions concerning its problems and that we will not accept imposed solutions from abroad."

Businessmen have questioned the fact that the Merchant Marine Administration is in the hands of the Armed Forces. Discua said that steps have already been taken to transfer the Merchant Marine Administration to civilians.

Discua commented on the agreement signed between the government and the U.S. firm Stone Container Corporation, which gives the latter the right to exploit the La Mosquitia forests for 40 years. The officer said that no agreement had been signed and that anything said in that respect is speculation.

He was questioned on the traffic policemen who had detained buses bringing teachers from the northern part of the country to participate in the march held by the so-called authentic faction of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras on 17 October. He replied that the policemen had only checked the buses. Discua Elvir asserted that everybody should join the country's legal political process, as the rebel group "Lorenzo Zelaya" has done.

Government Closes Hague Diplomatic Representation

PA1810223591 Tegucigalpa Telesistema Hondureno Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Honduras' diplomatic representation at the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Netherlands, has been temporarily closed. The office was closed because the government believes that the consuls' presence is not necessary as the verdict in the border dispute case with El Salvador will be announced next year.

After a meeting held on 17 October with the National Security Council, Honduran Foreign Minister Mario Carias Zapata reported that the decision will not affect the process or the country's national interests.

[Begin Carias recording] Ambassador Ramon Valladares has returned to the country. He has private affairs to tend to in the country, but he is still our representative before the International Court of Justice, with full support from the government. He will travel from Honduras to The Hague whenever necessary. He has an office at the Foreign Ministry and is supported by the members of the Sovereignty and Borders Commission. He currently has a lot of support because there is a propoganda

campaign aimed at the National Congress and other state branches regarding the outcome of the trial. [end recording]

The National Security Council also analyzed the country's domestic problems, such as the case of the murdered student Rici Mabel Martinez and the charges of alleged corruption at the National Enterprise for Electric Power.

The council also discussed the problems in Haiti. Other countries are still trying to restore civilian power and Honduras is still willing to offer military support.

Lorenzo Zelaya Revolutionary Forces Dissolved

PA1710233291 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 16 Oct 91 p 9

[Communique issued by the Central Command of the Lorenzo Zelaya Peoples Revolutionary Forces, FPR, in Honduras on 16 October]

[Text] We report to the Honduran people the following:

Taking into consideration the people's aspirations for demilitarization, democratization, social justice, and peace, and taking the new interntional situation into consideration, the Lorenzo Zelaya Peoples Revolutionary Forces [FPR] has decided to dissolve itself as a political-military organization.

We are now accepting the broad and unconditional amnesty decreed by the National Congress in July 1991. We hope that the Armed Forces and the current government, in complying with the amnesty decree and the Esquipulas Agreements, will show respect for the physical integrity and the rights of all our members.

We believe that the reasons that moved us to initiate our struggle still exist: social injustice; the absence of true democracy; violations of human rights; police repression; foreign occupation; corruption; and other ills that block social and economic development, democracy, and social peace in Honduras.

That is why the members of the Lorenzo Zelaya FPR, consistent with our principles regarding national sovereignty, social justice, and democracy, firmly believe that it is necessary to continue the struggle by civic, political, and peaceful means, in the framework of the rights that the constitution grants us.

Because we have a patriotic and democratic vocation; because we have assimilated the teachings of Lempira and Morazan; and because we are the loyal heirs of Juan Pablo Wainwraigh, Manuel Calix Herrera, the fighters of 1954, Lorenzo Zelaya, the martyrs of El Jute and all the martyrs and people who disappeared in the 1980's, we will remain at the people's side in the search for a better fatherland.

Central Command Lorenzo Zelaya Peoples Revolutionary Forces. Honduras, 16 October 1991

Nicaragua

Office To Resolve Property Matters Opens 15 Oct

PA1710221391 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] The Office for Territorial Organization [OOT] began operations on 15 October. According to Deputy Finance Minister Leonel Rodriguez, the OOT's initial task is to begin gathering all documents pertaining to properties, regardless of how they were acquired.

Rodriguez stated that the organization will be responsible for regulating and putting in order all property matters. He also announced that a meeting between the Finance Ministry and the National Assembly's Property Commission to be held on 17 October. New appointments are expected to be announced at this meeting. Rodriguez added that OOT's entire staff is new.

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] The OOT was scheduled to begin operating on 15 October, as it did. As you know, to begin work does not require us to work up to full capacity, with a full staff, and tackling everything specified by the presidential mandate. Yesterday we began to work with what we had at hand. The tax and prosecuting offices have already begun collecting documents, depending on whether cases involve individuals or companies. This information will complete our data bank to allow us to start making decisions in November.

This morning I told television reporters that if we call the property issue one of the most important issues in this country—the issue destined to stabilize Nicaraguan society—then I believe that, in the very long run, to have to wait a week or two for this office to begin fully operating is not so bad.

On the other hand, I think it is very important to make this statement: as you know the Presidency withdrew the veto from the Assembly. So there will be discussion or negotiations between the Assembly and the Executive Branch to reach a consensus.

The assembly commission and the presidential commission will meet on 17 October to try to find common ground regarding the property issue.

This does not mean the Finance Ministry is making any changes with the establishment of the OOT because—regardless of which law gets passed —properties will always need to be registered. Thus, the information we are currently gathering will always be needed to establish the status of ownership in Nicaragua and solve property problems.

We are simply....[pauses] There is no misinformation. This is only one way to view the problem. We will try to get organized in the remaining 15 days of this month. We are also trying to gather all the information—the raw material—which will allow us to make good decisions, starting in November.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did you require new personnel to organize this office? If not, how are you doing it?

[Rodriguez] There will be approximately 20 to 22 high-level staff members. They are new personnel because they will have very specific duties. You cannot just take someone and tell that person: I will not place you here but I will keep you in this other position. We are talking about very specific, very delicate duties. [end recording]

Police Said Mistreating Anti-Sandinist Persons

PA1910162491 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 11.30 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Dr. Lino Hernandez, executive secretary of the Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, reports that the commission has been receiving numerous complaints of abuses by Sandinists military patrols during the so-called disarmament operation. The disarmament operation, the alleged goal of which is to seize the weapons distributed by the Sandinists among their sympathizers between March and April 1990, is being used to harass the civilian population. We have an interview with Dr. Lino Hernandez, the permanent representative for human rights.

[Begin Hernandez recording] We have been watching with concern a number of irregular situations during this disarmament campaign implemented by the Government Ministry and the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. We basically agree with the campaign to disarm the civilian population because weapons in the hands of civilians are precisely what have caused the most harm; they are one of the roots of the nation's problems and one of the sources of the social problems that affect the nation.

We all know only too well how most of the 60,000 to 70,000 weapons of war wound up in the hands of the people after the Sandinist electoral defeat. Nevertheless, although we do support this campaign and we are on the National Security Commission itself, we are concerned about the number of cases of abuse of authority and, what is even worse, political revenge throughout this disarmament campaign.

I believe that the authorities must be very careful with what is being done here, because the Constitution itself establishes that a house can only be searched if an outright crime has been committed, or to prevent a specific crime from being committed. Even though the campaign is positive, one must bear in mind the legal or constitutional guidelines in this situation. Moreover, we have cases that are very serious. People have reported to us that their houses are being searched, and I am not talking about right now, I mean they have been searched four or five times since the beginning of the year, allegedly to search for weapons. This is happening because these people have maintained a position contrary to the Sandinist Party, therefore these searches are seen as a way to harass these people.

We have one case, for example, reported by Juana Herrera Gonzalez, 43, who lives near El Transfer neighborhood. Mrs. Herrera said that since last year, the police have gone to her house four times, they have never found anything, but they have always been belligerent and ill-mannered. We have another case that is even more serious, that of Mr. Rigoberto Hernandez Rojas. This gentleman, a farmer in the Leon Department, recently reported that on 13 October, during this disarmament campaign, a large number of soldiers arrived at his home on a farm near the Leon airport. The soldiers, he said, act violently toward people who the authorities have labelled anti-Sandinist, people who supported UNO [National Opposition Union]. The soldiers arrived in an aggressive fashion and they even hit a pregnant woman. A minor was put on a truck to be taken away as if she had been arrested, even though nothing had been found during the search. Finally, before they left, they threw the girl down from the truck, and as a result she was injured.

In still another case, Mirna del Carmen Hernandez Picado was battered and then jailed because she protested the way the house searches were being carried out. Likewise, her brothers Vladimir, Jorge Luis Hernandez Picado, and Lucia Hernandez Picado were taken to the Leon jail, where our lawyers were seeking to obtain their freedom because they have not committed any crime. All they did was demand their rights and protest the manner in which the police were acting. Three of them have now been set free, but another they want to accuse of disrespecting the authorities; they want to sentence him to six months.

Of course, we are trying to gain his release, as well as the prosecution and punishment of the policemen involved. Rigoberto Hernandez, the head of the house, said that what transpired is nothing but political revenge because the family has no weapons, it has been openly anti-Sandinist, it has been critical of Sandinist policies, and as a result, Vladimir was arrested in the past and is currently under arrest on charges of counterrevolutionary activity.

I will say this much. I am worried that most of the weapons were distributed by the Army and the police to Sandinists following the electoral defeat, yet—according to the information we have received—the police and Army are primarily searching individuals involved with UNO or the Nicaraguan Resistance.

As a member of the National Security Commission, which is not in any way involved with the disarmament operation that the police are conducting on their own, I believe that the police and the Army should show seriousness, respect, and goodwill by conducting an internal investigation of their forces to establish to whom the weapons were distributed in 1990. [end recording]

FSLN Demands Accounting of Campaign Funding

PA1810200991 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Oct 91 pp 1, 7

[Article by Roberto Larios]

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, the leader of the Sandinist wing of the National Assembly, formally requested that Luis Sanchez, the acting president of the Legislative Branch, immediately form a special parliamentary commission to investigate the CIA financing of the UNO [National Opposition Union] election campaign.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK published an article titled "The CIA in the Slump" (The CIA on campaign) that establishes clear evidence that the CIA financed the election campaigns of UNO parties.

"These revelations are extremely serious as they imply flagrant violations of the political Constitution of Nicaragua and the Electoral Law. Furthermore, they harm our national dignity and tarnish the election process, in which my party, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], participated with integrity and honesty," the letter sent by the leader of the Sandinist wing asserted.

The FSLN also requested that the Supreme Electoral Council and the National Council of Political Parties begin a similar investigation. Ramirez Mercado told reporters that the FSLN has several memos that former President Jimmy Carter sent to former President Daniel Ortega that support the NEWSWEEK disclosures.

UNO politicians and deputies interviewed by BARRICADA, have stated that National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar was "the man" who received and administrated the money supplied by the CIA.

Frank Duarte, former deputy treasurer of the Finance Commission, which UNO established to manage the election campaign funds, said that the commission "never new anything" about the $600,000 that NEWSWEEK says the CIA donated.

The Institute for Electoral Promotion and Instruction (IPCE)—a parallel organization to the Finance Commission created by the Republican and Democratic Institutes of the United States—received and administrated the money that the magazine mentions, the deputy said. Five prominent UNO members made up the board of directors of the IPCE. These were Alfredo Cesar, who acted as president; Silviano Matamoros, the present minister of the INSSBI [Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute], Guillermo Potoy; Luis Sanchez Sancho; and Adan Fletes.

UNO received simultaneous double financing. The congress approved the overt disbursement of $9 million for the elections in the fall of 1989, to be handled mainly through the National Endowment for Democracy (NED).

That money, according to Nicaraguan law, should have been shared by all political organizations participating in the campaign, including the FSLN, Frank Duarte recalled.

Was Virgilio Godoy Left Out?

The story of how the IPCE was formed is the true reflection of the internal contradictions that have shaken UNO since before the elections. A former aid of campaign chief Antonio Lacayo, who is now a deputy for the UNO, told BARRICADA that the CIA recommended the formation of the IPCE with the coalition's so-called "Political Council."

Virgilio Godoy and Miriam Arguello had first been appointed as directors, but Alfredo Cesar maneuvered his contacts at the CIA until he finally managed to eliminate Arguello and Godoy.

That later caused the opening of two UNO Campaign Headquarters: the "Political Council" controlled by Godoy and located behind the National Stadium; and President Chamorro's office, which was administrated by Antonio Lacayo and Alfredo Cesar, and located in front of El Carmen church.

At the "stadium house," work was done with the funds supplied by the NED, while work was done at the other house with the two funds: the NED money and the funds coming through the IPCE.

"The UNO Finance Commission never had access or knowledge of the funds handled by the IPCE. What is more, the commission had no connections with the IPCE," Frank Duarte said. "The IPCE had actually been created to take money away from the UNO parties. We were left managing the small amounts that came in through the Supreme Electoral Council and from private donations," he added.

A Party Around the Swimming Pool

Once the receiving institute for the clandestine CIA funding had been established according to Alfredo Cesar's whims, the IPCE had its "debut in society" with an elegant party. The event was held around the swimming pool at the home of Silviano Matamoros on the highway to Masaya.

After the "society debut," the five directors traveled to Washington to formalize their relations with the CIA.

According to the former Antonio Lacayo aid, Alfredo Cesar received between $1.5 and $2 million to finance the election campaign—a good part of which they brought back with them.

The CIA program under which the money was listed was called the Nicaraguan Exile Relocation Program (PREN) [Programa de Reubicacion de Exilio de Nicaragua] and served in part to bring Cesar back to Nicaragua, along with his complete "campaign team."

Cesar renovated an old home in a Bolonia neighborhood known as "Villa Rosita" with the money he received from Washington. Luxury furniture, appliances, vehicles, and communication and office equipment were installed at the house, which served as the private operations center for Alfredo Cesar during the whole election campaign.

According to Frank Duarte, the present president of the National Assembly appointed Enrique Delgadillo as the IPCE Executive Director. Delgadillo now runs Alfredo Cesar's personal business in Nicaragua. According to our source, there was never an accounting of the IPCE money.

Tablada: We Must See Who...

In the meantime, Gustavo Tablada, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), told BARRICADA on 16 October that he was surprised by the NEWSWEEK article and denied that the "UNO Political Council" ever received even an offer of money from the CIA.

The present National Institute for Agrarian Reform (INRA) director said "we will have to see who is involved in this. Perhaps NEWSWEEK can tell us more or we will need to collect more information. The Socialist Party had no exiled members and transported no one. We would have to find out what exile organizations received any money. We are not tarnished in that respect."

Three-Day Solidarity International Meeting Ends

PA2210034691 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 91 pp 1, 12

[Report by Gretta Paiz]

[Text] On the night of 20 October, the National Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] closed the first meeting of Solidarity International, a three-day event held in Managua.

FSLN Secretary General Commander Daniel Ortega, who closed the event, called for the formation of a great front for international struggle "formed by northern and southern revolutionary and progressive movements."

According to Ortega, it will be a movement "that will represent our people's interests and prevent the imposition of an agenda, as is the case with other international organizations."

Referring to the latest events in the country, Ortega accused the government of violating the country's laws and constitution, and of threatening the security of several thousand Nicaraguan citizens.

Ortega also accused the government which, "under CIA guidance" and in alliance with the extremist mayors of UNO [National Opposition Union], is attempting to organize a so-called municipal police, which constitutes an attack on the lives, tranquility, and safety of many Sandinists and even non-Sandinists.

The Sandinist leader reiterated to the participants in the international solidarity meeting, his firm resolve to call on the people to arm and organize themselves in case Somozists and former contras are recruited for the municipal police force.

It is not a matter of overthrowing the government or destabilizing the country, Ortega explained, but rather of enforcing—if necessary—the Nicaraguan people's right to civic and even armed rebellion, which is an unalterable principle.

With regard to the report on the CIA's financing of the UNO [National Opposition Union] electoral campaign, which appeared in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, a very angry Daniel Ortega warned: "It can no longer be said that these elections were clean; they were fraudulent. Therefore, the goverament is the result of fraud."

Ortega has asked the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] to investigate the accusation and the request will be made officially within the next few days so that an explanation will be forthcoming.

"We also hope that the president, who is becoming a source of suspicion, will ask the CSE and the U.S. Government to initiate an investigation, and that the violators of gringo and Nicaraguan laws be punished.

In Nicaragua, the least that we will ask for when we discover which of the deputies and ministers received CIA funds, "is their expulsion from the legislature and the government," Ortega said.

At the international event, where resolutions and a plan of action were approved, there was a unanimous demand for changes favorable to social peace in those countries where oppressive systems and IMF-type economic models still exist.

Among other conclusions, it was acknowledged that there is worldwide solidarity toward the FSLN as the revolutionary party that is waging a firm and optimistic struggle and confronting the difficult and complex tasks demanded by Nicaragua's new phase.

International groups confirm their continued solidarity with the FSLN and its struggle to defend the progress and economic, political, and social transformations accomplished during 10 years of revolutionary construction.

Another decisive issue was the support expressed for the defense of Cuba's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and self-determination, which once again is threatened by U.S. imperialism.

Bryan Wilson, a U.S. war veteran, asked Solidarity International to stand by the Nicaraguan revolution and also by the self-determination movements of the world.

An admirer of the Sandinist revolution, Wilson maintained that social transformations should continue in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, he said, "it is necessary to encourage a radical change in U.S. society, which will allow other revolutionary processes to survive."

Meanwhile, Bohn Bevan of Great Britain's Nicaragua Solidarity Campaign, said that solidarity with the FSLN is still a challenge, more so because circumstances are unfavorable for Sandinism. "Despite this, our solidarity will continue to be effective," he said.

Over 150 delegates from the United States, Europe, and Latin America have indicated that the solidarity event was quite significant for the future of revolutionary movements and progressive countries. The event concluded at 1900 on 20 October, following three days of heated debates.

FSLN Responds to Municipal Police Proposal

PA2210033091 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Oct 91 pp 1,5

[Article by Maria Alicia Talavera]

[Text] On 19 October, Government Minister Carlos Hurtado reasserted in a news conference his plans to create the so-called "municipal police," and argued that the government has the right to have "as many police corps as it considers appropriate." He also termed as "rash" the warnings issued on the topic by Commander Daniel Ortega.

After learning of Hurtado's statements, Commander Luis Carrion, member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate and Sandinist representative to the National Security and Disarmament Comission [CNSD], repeated former President Ortega's warning.

The FSLN secretary general said that the creation of the so-called municipal police is intended to protect U.S. interests.

Carrion explained: "Commander Ortega said that placing the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction and mandate of mayors known for their revengeful attitude is not consistent with the efforts to achieve peace and advocate a disarmament."

In his opinion, the government's decision "would result in the creation of armed, politicized, partisan groups to encourage clashes and worsen the situation. It would be irresponsible and dangerous for the government to go ahead with this."

The Sandinist leader said that the authorities "are trying to disguise the plan by saying that the National Police will be in charge. This is merely a ruse because the municipal policemen will serve the mayors because the latter has selected them and pay their salaries—and the Government Ministry would only serve as a front for a force that clearly violates the Constitution.... They must obviously give an explanation."

Hurtado said he would try to contact former President Ortega or another member of the FSLN National Directorate because he hopes Ortega's statements "were only part of a speech and not something of substance."

The government minister said that the arming of militia forces "casts a shadow of doubt on the country's Armed Forces. Only the government, through the Army and the police, should have weapons. Former President Ortega's statements counter the efforts by the Army and the police in favor of protection and peace for citizens."

He also said that "there is no reason" for Commander Carrion to withdraw from the CNSD.

Carrion said: "My participation in the CNSD is a reflection of the FSLN's willingness to achieve peace and disarmament, and its interest in seeing that the actions carried out by the government and the initiatives adopted by the commission are aimed at achieving peace and disarmament. If these commissions become a facade to conduct actions against the Sandinists and to avoid discussing the disarmament problem, then we might reconsider our participation."

Referring to the government's pledge, signed by the minister of government, to include the current recontras in the security commissions once they are disarmed, Carrion said: "I do not think it is a bad idea. It is something positive. They could participate in the disarmament brigade, provided that they have been disarmed. Otherwise, it would be incongruous to allow the participation of an outlawed, armed rebel group."

Furthermore, Minister Hurtado referred to the recent meetings with the recontra leaders, and he said they agreed that "a light is visible at the end of the tunnel."

He said: If these contacts continue, they will soon return to their work given "the confidence that they now have in the government, which has offered them a participation in the security commissions (that are now operating in seven points of the country); and the participation of demobilized recontras in the National Police."

Hurtado said there are more than 330 former "resistance" members in the police even though there have been some dropouts—but he did not say how many.

He announced that some EPS [Sandinist People's Army] bases will be closed and the installations will be used for social projects. Thus, the military will be concentrated in large bases.

The government minister also said that he presented a proposal to the recontra leaders so that they may appoint persons to act as Government Ministry delegates "in critical areas," adding that the authorities will investigate violations of human rights.

Parallel to these activities, the government is striving to improve the economic situation in 12 municipalities that have been given a priority status, and their infrastructure will be improved.

Talking about the repression of the police against workers of the E. Chamorro Factory in Granada, Hurtado said that the situation "got out of hand" because (the workers) opened fire on the police" with weapons and homemade mortars. According to Hurtado, some kind of homemade mortar is being manufactured in the area between Masaya and Granada.

Referring to the investigation about the death of Colonel Enrique Bermudez, he said: "I can tell you" that he was killed with two shots, not one, which is what the coroner in Managua said.

Nevertheless, he said, "the official report" on the investigation carried out last week in Miami "will be handled by the Foreign Ministry."

Recompas Group 'Declares War' on Recontra Chiefs

PA2210033891 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Report by Nobis Rosales in Yali Municipality—live relay]

[Text] Groups of recompas [former Sandinist servicemen who have grouped together to face the recontras] have declared war on Commanders Indomable [Jose Angel Moran Flores], Estrella [not further identified], and Pantasma [not further identified] in Yali Municipality. The residents of Yali look on with anxiety as armed groups parade around the community before the impassive eyes of the military.

Only three days after the municipal disarmament commission was organized there are 100 recompas only 2 km away from Yali, stopping vehicles coming from La Rica and handing out a communique. In the communique they say that they have over 600 members on six fronts and call themselves the Revolutionary Self-Defense Movement [Movimiento Autodefensa Revolucionario].

Commander Moises Arturo Mairena said that their objectives include clearing the area of thieves and fighting recontra Commanders Indomable, Estrella, and Pantasma. The rebels are also trying to organize the people in other departments. The mayor and the people of Yali can only watch while the police and the Army do nothing to convince the recompas to head into the mountains. They have terrorized the people of Yali, especially near the city. The recompas enter the town whenever they please, a resident of Yali told us.

Panama

Changes in Cabinet Reported as Imminent

PA1610022691 Panama City EL CLARIN NACIONAL in Spanish 20 Oct 91 pp 1,10

[Report by Antonio Graell Flores]

[Text] Sources close to the Endara regime told this weekly newspaper that Mario Galindo and Rodrigo Arosemena will soon leave their posts as treasury minister and customs director, respectively.

The many Treasury problems that have not been resolved by Galindo have caused dissatisfaction, especially among Arnulfist Party members seeking greater political opportunities and that censure that the government's financial booty is in the hands of Molirena [National Liberal Republican Movement]. Galindo is also censured for trying to implement by fire and sword a tax on food, which has been rejected, not only by restaurant owners, but all the working people—the most affected by the Galindo measure. Mario Galindo is also criticized for supporting tax reductions for the powerful, while allowing the people to continue to be burdened by heavier taxes. Galindo detractors add that the Treasury Ministry should be allowed to decide how funds are disbursed, but Galindo has allowed Comptroller General Ruben Dario Carles, alias "Chinchorro," to decide who will be paid, when the comptroller's specific task is to supervise.

Regarding Rodrigo Arosemena, the Endara regime sources claim that his departure from customs is imminent due to frequent abuses.

Apparently Arosemena is protected by Mario Galindo and Second Vice President Guillermo Billy Ford. Ford was recently given the name "Chayote [a squash with a wrinkled-like skin] Face" by telephone callers to a local radio station, even though some say that because of his looks he is better off with the nickname "pineapple face number two." The animosity that Arosemena has caused among Arnulfist Party followers began with Ivonne Mauad's silenced case. She is the sister of former INTEL [National Institute of Telecommunications] Director Jose Mauad, a member of the Christian Democratic Party. Animosity caused by Arosemena increased recently when it was reported that he arbitrarily confiscated considerable sums of money from Colon Free Zone businessmen and publicly defended Jerry Ford, Billy Ford's nephew, who transferred more than $1 million by taking advantage of his job as a customs official. Carlos Ehrman, son of the great Arnulfist Party follower Jose "Pepe" Ehrman, has been mentioned as Rodrigo Arosemena's successor.

Union Urges Action Against Economic Program

PA1810191291 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Oct 91 pp 1, a-2

[Report by Claudio Herrera J.]

[Text] On 16 October, the Confederation of Workers of Panama (CTRP) reaffirmed its call for a "joint action" to confront the economic program of Guillermo Ford, planning and economic policy minister, and advocated a social security fund that is administratively and financially autonomous.

CTRP Secretary General Aniano Pinzon read a "CTRP declaration on the current situation in the country," which contains an evaluation of the government during its 21 months of work. Copies of the declaration were distributed to the media. Pinzon listed the government's "human and social rights violations" against the Panamanian working sector in the country, which he summarized in the following manner:

—The government has illegally fired more than 25,000 government employees. It has also used a spurious law (Law 25) retroactively to fire the board of director members of several government employee unions.

—The government has unilaterally modified the labor law three times to satisfy the demands of the IMF. Such actions violate the Constitution and international labor laws.

—The Labor Ministry has approved and sponsored the illegal and unjustified firing of workers with union privileges, which included leaders of organizations affiliated with the CTRP, in the private sector, especially the commercial and banking sectors.

—The government has released the prices of most of the products in the basic breadbasket (free supply and demand), thus causing the cost of living to increase inordinately. Also, top labor officials have maintained the freeze on the 1982 minimum wages "despite the minister's demagogic discourse."

The CTRP reaffirms that Panamanian union organizations of all leanings have denounced and presented charges against the government for its "international labor laws violations."

In addition to the complaint presented by the U.S. union movement, through the AFL-CIO, the International Conference of Free Trade Unions Organizations (CICF-TUO) also pressed charges against the Panamanian Government.

Regarding the AFL-CIO complaint, the CTRP noted that governments must comply with international labor laws and must respect the human and union rights of workers to be able to benefit from the Caribbean Basin Initiative and that the Panamanian Government has spurned those rights.

The CTRP adds that the economic sanctions has cost Panamanian businessmen, workers, and people more than $2.5 billion. The sanctions left more than 80,000 private workers jobless and deteriorated health and education conditions. Also, the poor people of this country are the ones who have had to suffer the burden of the sanctions.

The CTRP rejects the "weak arguments" used by top government officials and related sectors when they state that the demands of the workers are political in nature because several union leaders were associated with past military commanders.

The union movement is convinced—the document asserts—that the country requires that all the social sectors in the country agree on a true development strategy. The strategy is to be geared to solving the country's basic problems, such as unemployment and poverty. In that respect, the document asserts, the CTRP and the Association of Panamanian Industrialists have started talks to reach agreements that will promote a cooperative effort on a national level.

Presidency Studying Response to Peru on Asylum

PA2010171891 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Oct 91 p 40A

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Jose Raul Mulino has stated that the Presidency is presently working on a "calm" response to the Peruvian Government concerning the case of former Majors Heraclides Sucre and Gonzalo Gonzalez, whose whereabouts are unknown to the Peruvian authorities. The Presidency is consulting its entire team of advisers on the matter.

Mulino said that on the afternoon of 18 October, he met with President Guillermo Endara to inform him about a communique issued by Peruvian Ambassador Guillermo Fernandez Cornejo. In the communique, Peru notified Panama that Sucre and Gonzalez will no longer have political asylum status.

Editorial Questions Repeated Coup Reports

PA2010181391 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Oct 91 p A-4

[Editorial: "The Phantom Coup d'Etat"]

[Text] The people of Panama are unaware of the true intentions of the government leaders, who very frequently make public statements to report the presence of subversive movements within the national territory. Reports on alleged coups d'etat have been repeatedly released since the beginning of the current public administration. A few days ago, the story again captured the doubtful attention of national public opinion. It was reported in no great detail that two former military officers and an equal number of civilians were caught implementing a plan to overthrow the current government. Even President Guillermo Endara Galimany himself assigned little importance to the information during a news conference held after returning to the country following his participation in the UN General Assembly. The history of Panamanian coups has taught us that all of these events have been brought about with the direct and decisive participation of military force. Under such

circumstances, we cannot imagine the existence of conditions or capacity to make an attempt against the constitutional order.

The Panamanian people and our own government officials are aware of the support that the most powerful army in the world is providing to our current rulers. Even though it may hurt to admit it because of the moral and historic implications it represents, the current government, despite having won the elections by a wide margin, had to be installed by means of the 20 December 1989 invasion and has been supported up to now by those same interests. Panamanians have no doubts about the situation. It would suffice to remember the events on 5 December 1990 to prove that our country does not have the necessary military capability to knock down the government structures. People are fully aware of those facts. Government officials themselves should therefore not be afraid of any coup scandal. The people are also aware of the consequences that have resulted from such reports at the national and international level. Local and foreign investors see political instability as their worst enemy. To be frightened by any report and to hastily call it a coup d'etat is not advisable for those who should be aware that our country urgently needs a climate of political peace and tranquility so that the economic programs that have been proposed can be implemented.

We do not know why such reports are being released, especially when they come from government officials themselves, who should be the least interested in creating such a fuss, which is unjustified in a majority of cases. A government that has the support of the most powerful army in the world and is willing to heed any call for intervention should not be frightened just because four citizens are seriously or jokingly thinking about the possibility of stirring up a coup. The scenarios that have been described in that regard are so impossible to believe that our people are paying little attention to them, make fun of them, and make up all sorts of jokes surrounding the incidents. We insist that our leaders be more serious and responsible with such reports. While our country continues to be openly patrolled by U.S. troops, we see no reason to stage a drama of this kind. President Endara himself has said that such reports, when they circle the globe, cause incalculable damage to our economy. So what is the interest in such phantoms?

Great political decisions in our country on certain occasions are sent to us from the north. Under those conditions, they could never be blocked by fragile local interests. Even though there is popular discontent and frustration, the people are also aware of the need to patiently wait for the 1994 elections to decide the future of the country and to try to put an end to the increasing social problems that adversely affect us. We are sure that our people are tired of violence and deceit. They will wait for a new opportunity to choose their own government, but with greater insight and with a different common purpose.

Police Begin Special Operation in Two Provinces

PA2110195791 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 Oct 91 pA1

[Report by James Aparicio]

[Text] The police began a surprising and unusual operation in the provinces of Panama and Darien seven days ago, according to witnesses who have reported the installation of checkpoints and the presence of heavily armed men in the districts of Arraijan, Panama City, and San Miguelito.

On 17 October President Endara confirmed the police operation in Darien, where there have been reports on the presence of Colombian guerrillas, drug traffickers, illegal immigrants, and unauthorized lumbermen.

A police spokesman consulted by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA denied any knowledge of the broad police operation, which takes place two weeks after reports warned about the possibility of terrorist attacks in October.

We have learned that checkpoints are being installed after 2200 and policemen armed with assault rifles visually inspect vehicles and ask drivers to show their driver's licenses.

PTJ Chief on Cali Cartel Operations in Panama

PA2110200491 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 21 Oct 91 p 2-A

[Report by Orlando Mendieta]

[Text] The Cali drug cartel, one of the most notorious Colombian and international drug trafficking organizations, has moved its drug-smuggling operations to Venezuela, Oswaldo Fernandez, the director of the Judicial Technical Police (PTJ) has said.

According to the PTJ chief, recent international intelligence reports indicate that the Cali drug cartel has moved its branches to Venezuela, which offers better conditions for drug trafficking. Fernandez said that even though Panama offers favorable conditions for illegal operations because of its banking center and U.S. dollar currency, it has been concluded that drug trafficking activity in the country has not increased.

According to the director of Panama's most important investigative agency, the efforts to neutralize the Cali cartel in Colombia has forced that organization to move its operations to Panama and Venezuela. That was illustrated at a recent meeting in Brazil. Fernandez explained, however, that the Colombian cartel has established a small operations center in Panama and has focused its main operations in Venezuela. He said that gangs of drug traffickers have formed and they have connections to the Colombian cartels.

Fernandez affirmed that we can speak of organized gangs in Panama, but they are not as organized as those in Colombia, the United States, or Bolivia. Moreover, the execution of mobsters among local gangs in Panama is proof of their existence, the official stressed.

The PTJ director also confirmed the arrival of Colombian gunmen in Panama; they have come to execute people who are in debt to the Colombian drug cartels. He pointed out, nonetheless, that the gunmen are under surveillance by members of his agency.

Air Service Director Denies Guerrillas Exist

PA2210035591 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Major Santiago Fundora, director general of the National Air Service, has denied that armed groups exist in the country. He said that there are reports of movements of criminals or bandits, who engage in criminal acts to survive.

[Begin recording] [Fundora] We have not received any type of information regarding guerrilla movements. I want the Panamanian people to realize what is required to categorize something as guerrilla movements. Guerrilla movements exist when an armed group, regardless of what it may be called, makes contact with or tries to occupy a police station, a police headquarters, or whatever. When it is said that there is an incipient guerrilla movement, there has to be knowledge of an armed group training for something. I have no knowledge that there are any armed groups training for anything or that guerrillas exist. I have no such knowledge.

[Unidentified reporter] Could it involve bandits?

[Fundora] There is a big difference between a guerrilla and a bandit. A guerrilla is someone who fights for a cause, while a bandit is a man who is normally wanted by the law, hides in given places, and only emerges from hiding to commit crimes, to get food, or to steal money. That is the difference between bandits and guerrillas.

I want to tell the Panamanian people that they can rest assured that the guerrillas and the famous M-20 [20 December Movement], as I said before, only exist behind a telephone. I think that what the Panamanians want right now is to find jobs. Sincerely, what Panamanians want are jobs. With jobs, nobody will be thinking of the M-20 or of guerrillas. Jobs are what is needed here. [end recording]

Argentina

Menem Opens Oil Congress; Announces Oil Plan

PY2110175691 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2247 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem launched the National Oil Policy Plan through which the country will be able "to substantially increase oil and natural gas reserves." It will help Argentina to achieve a "liftoff" within its oil industry.

During the opening ceremony of the 13th World Oil Congress at the Luna Park Stadium, Menem said that the "Argentine Plan" seeks to "increase the participation of companies in the capital risk market and give them complete access to the important oil prospecting areas that have a known potential."

Through the new policy "the companies that discover oil deposits will be granted, on a concessionary basis, exploitation rights in those areas." It also guarantees "free distribution of the oil and natural gas that are discovered. These products will be traded at international prices on both the international and domestic markets."

The program opens 1,409,645 [number as received] square km of Argentine territory to oil prospecting. Of this area, 846,256 square km are on the continent and 561,389 are on the continental shelf. The latter includes all known sedimentary basins which also includes completely unexplored sectors under the jurisdiction of 22 provinces.

Menem said that this oil plan incorporates some of the basic principles of the Houston plan because "it supports and extends the participation of national and international capital in oil prospecting activities."

He explained that the main difference "is the unrestricted participation of private companies in this activity without any state intervention and within the framework of a law that will ensure normal production in an open and competitive market."

Menem stated: "I do not want oil to be synonymous with idle, wasted, or hidden wealth because that is tantamount to poverty [as received]. I will not stick to dogmas and allow this national resource to be unexploited or cast into oblivion."

He explained that under the present conditions "of absolute freedom to carry out prospecting activities, companies will be able to move essential risk capital" and "their investments will be protected by Law No. 17319."

In his speech, Menem also announced that a draft bill transforming YPF [Government Oil Deposits] into a mixed company will be submitted to Congress on 23 October. The bill [words indistinct] that recognizes that provinces are the owners of the oil reserves. This means that the provinces will receive oil royalties.

The president again reasserted the country's political and economic policies which he described as "irreversible and unmovable" because they represent "stability, economic reactivation, and sustained growth." He added this will result in "more jobs and well-being for all citizens and the government will, therefore, not change it."

Menem said: "Argentina is following just one course, the course of the world. It is doing this without any hesitation, feelings of guilt, or alleged pseudo-sovereignty claims which have merely perpetuated hunger and isolation."

The president also expressed the need to expedite the privatization process. He said: "I have imparted precise instructions [words indistinct] a single state company. The state should cease meddling in business affairs. With great dignity, the state should look after health, education, security and justice."

He added that it is necessary to recover the essence of competition, because "a capitalist system without competition is merely mock capitalism that conceals corruption, privileges, patronage, and political favoritism."

Cavallo Denounces Pressure To Pay Foreign Debt

PY2110204891 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1647 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (NA)—Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo announced today the existence of "pressures" on Argentina to update debt payments to private banks, under the pretext that the guidelines of economic policy must be followed.

Cavallo said: "They want to pressure us to first reach an agreement with the banks on the so-called overdue debts, and then to try negotiating the rest of the debt, arguing that it was the method followed by Brazil."

He added: "The fact is that Brazil is being forced to pay with dollars purchased with issued money, and the consequence is very high inflation" of 1 percent daily.

He added: "We cannot admit that. We are not going to negotiate with the banks or anyone in the country on the basis of seeing ourselves forced to pay the debt with issued money unsupported by genuine resources, and for this reason we have stability."

Cavallo said: "We are handling things with extreme precaution because we want to do a serious job, and for this reason we have a climate of stability in the country, which we definitely must preserve."

In remarks to Radio America in Buenos Aires, the economy minister defended the results of talks he held with IMF officials in Thailand last week.

In this regard, he said that "everything ran smoothly for me because Argentina is doing very well, and this because there is a definite goal clearly outlined by President Menem."

"Unfortunately, there are attitudes that are not well interpreted in Argentina," Cavallo said.

He added: "Last week at least four cables arrived in our country from the same number of international agencies, and three of those cables exactly reflected what Camdessus said." Michel Camdessus is IMF managing director.

Camdessus' remarks "have praised the Argentine economic program, the course taken by Argentina, and mentioned exactly that Argentina had requested a loan with extended facilities and that the IMF was looking at it very favorably."

He added that "a cable sent by a journalist, perhaps the fruit of his own confusion or ill intention, was enough for all newspapers to publish only what that cable reflected."

And finally, he reaffirmed that in Argentina "we have a climate of stability we definitely must preserve."

UCR Leader Denies Dissolution of Party

PY1810232291 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1813 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (TELAM)—Leopoldo Moreau, Buenos Aires UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader, made it clear today that he "in no way ordered the dissolution of the Renewal and Change Movement [UCR] in order to follow the new internal line of (Raul) Alfonsin."

Moreau, the chairman of the Buenos Aires Renewal and Change Movement, told TELAM that the dissolution of that movement depends "on the express decision of the caucuses" that will meet in due time, and he announced his intention to support Alfonsin's initiative.

Moreau blamed media "misinterpretation" of a communique disseminated yesterday by the Buenos Aires Renewal and Change Movement executive board.

The Renewal and Change Movement yesterday praised Alfonsin's decision of not seeking re-election to the national executive board. The Renewal and Change Movement described Alfonsin's decision to decline "his legitimate and indisputable re-election" as a "gesture of renewed grandeur."

Moreau talked with TELAM on his way back from San Nicolas, after accompanying the Somisa [Argentine Iron and Steel Joint Association] company workers in their march to the federal capital and their subsequent return to the iron and steel plant.

Guinea-Bissau's President Arrives for Visit

PY2210001791 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1932 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, arrived today in the country on a six-day official visit. Among other activities, he will meet President Carlos Menem.

Vieira was met at the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport by Vice President Eduardo Duhalde; Foreign Minister Guido di Tella; Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez; and Buenos Aires Mayor Carlos Grosso.

It has been reported that during the meeting Vieira will have with Menem [words indistinct]

The main objective of the visit of the Guinea-Bissau chief of state is an increase in the exchange of trade and bilateral scientific and technical development.

The foreign chief of state also will meet Supreme Court members, Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez, and Mayor Grosso.

The members of the chief of state's entourage will meet with authorities of the National Institute of Agricultural-Livestock Technology (INTA) and they will visit meat-packing plants and agricultural establishments.

Bolivia

President Paz Returns From Visit to Japan

PY2110113691 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0146 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (EFE)—President Jaime Paz Zamora returned today, 20 October, to La Paz at the end of an official four-day visit to Japan where he obtained economic and political support from the Japanese Government.

Paz told the press that "Bolivia has passed the test before the international community through the political and economic credibility that our country has achieved."

"This international economic offensive began with our neighboring countries, it continued with the United States and Europe, and it is now extended to Asia, through the main door which is Japan," he said.

The president has begun a new stage of Bolivian-Japanese relations and has received promises of economic aid.

Among Paz' achievements in Japan were the unfreezing of credits to Bolivia; the financing of a highway project between Patacamaya and Tamboquemado ($38 million); the construction of a gas pipeline from Bolivia to Brazil ($180 million); and other minor credits.

During his official visit to Japan, Paz was met in a special meeting by Emperor Akihito; Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu; the diplomatic corps accredited to Tokyo; and Japanese politicians.

President Invited To Attend Rio Group Meeting

PY2210124891 La Paz Television Boliviana Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Bolivia has been invited to join the Rio Group, which comprises nine [as heard] Latin American countries. The presidents of those nine countries will meet in Cartagena in December. Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora and Paraguayan President Roberto [as heard] [Andres] Rodriguez have been invited to attend this meeting.

Brazil

Collor Fears Early Plebiscite 'Coup Conspiracy'

PY2110193891 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 91 Section 1 p 5

[Report by Gilberto Dimenstein]

[Text] There is a conspiracy to stage a "coup" to reduce the presidential mandate behind the attempt to move forward the date of the plebiscite on the system of government, now scheduled for 1993. The movement involves Congress and entrepreneurs. President Fernando Collor de Mello has been disseminating this accusation at Planalto Palace in person.

Collor has sent messages through government political coordinators such as Justice Minister Jarbas Passarinho and PRN [National Reconstruction Party] leader Cleto Falcao in which he accepts moving the plebiscite's date forward. Collor shares the feeling, which is widespread in Congress, that 1993 will be inadequate for a plebiscite because it is too close to the 1994 presidential succession.

The president, however, also conveyed his "decision" not to yield an inch on the length of his presidential term. Collor characterized the attempt to oust him before his constitutional term ends as a "coup conspiracy."

Even though he is not releasing names, he sees the FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] as one of the centers of that conspiracy. Entrepreneurs like Mario Amato, of FIESP, and Albano Franco, of CNI [National Confederation of Industries], have circulated questions wondering whether Collor is aggravating the crisis.

On 16 October, the Superior Council of Political and Social Orientation (Cops) of FIESP discussed whether the organization should support the proposal to advance the plebiscite. The same day, Senate President Mauro Benevides announced that he would make maximum efforts to approve that decision through the approval of Senator Jose Richa's amendment proposal.

Collor explained that there is nothing wrong in advancing the date of the plebiscite, but that there is something wrong in the group that is trying to use it to reduce his term in office.

The "coup" has been designed by Vice President Itamar Franco, who feels that approval of the plebiscite would pose a temptation for an immediate implementation of the new regime. This would mean, then, choosing a prime minister. The idea is taken seriously by the main leaders in Congress, based on the supposition that, should Collor fall into an irreversible collapse, the negotiated share of power would be an alternative, provided that he accepts it and it is not imposed on him.

Economy Minister Predicts 1992 'Difficult Year'

PY2110145491 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 91 p 30

[Report by Deborah Berlinck]

[Excerpt] Geneva—Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira spoke after a meeting with 50 foreign bankers and entrepreneurs in Geneva. He said that 1992 will be a difficult year. He tried to convince entrepreneurs that the situation will improve despite all the difficulties.

"Brazil should produce a moderate growth in 1993 after a difficult year in 1992. We will not have growth rates of 7 percent as in the past but perhaps 5 or 6 percent" the minister said. Marques preferred not to forecast for next year.

Minister Marques came to Geneva to debate the Brazilian economic crisis with entrepreneurs. The minister has completed a lengthy list of engagements since his IMF meeting in Bangkok. The economy minister has tried to convince foreign entrepreneurs that Brazil is still a very good country for investments. [passage omitted]

Resumption of Meat Exports to U.S. Announced

PY2110234491 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Agriculture Minister Antonio Cabrera has returned from the United States and announced the resumption of meat exports to the United States.

During his visit, Cabrera reactivated the agreement with the World Bank for $100 million, seeking to improve the quality of meat to be consumed domestically and that which is to be exported.

[Begin recording] We have reopened meat exports to the United States. We have agreed on a sanitation program. We have overcome past sanitary problems and have agreed to reactivate an agreement for a $100 million loan

from the World Bank. This agreement seeks to guarantee the quality of meat to be consumed domestically and that earmarked for exports.

Thus, we have concrete results from the visit. We have reopened meat exports from Minas Gerais to Europe, and in November we are expecting the arrival of a European delegation of veterinarians. We also are going to resume meat exports from Mato Grosso do Sul. Within this effort, we also have resumed meat exports to the United States.

At the meeting we held there, we agreed to export meat to the United States for a total value of $100 million by the end of the year. Our objective is to increase this to $300 million in 1992. What we achieved in that meeting, therefore, was just the beginning. Our objective is to double and triple exports to the United States. [end recording]

Minister Cabrera represented today President Fernando Collor at the opening of the first World Congress on Beef Cattle that is taking place in the Agriculture Secretariat auditorium. This congress will end on 25 October. Several agriculture ministers from Europe and the Southern Cone are participating in the congress.

France To Purchase Tucano Planes, Helicopters

PY1210212691 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Brigadier Socrates Monteiro has reported that France will purchase 80 Tucano planes manufactured by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company]. He said that the planes will be used by the French Government to train pilots. According to Minister Monteiro, the $250 million contract shows that Embraer is regaining its credibility. [passage omitted] [Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1620 GMT on 10 October in a similar report notes that the contract was signed for $180 million and adds: "Daily GAZETA MERCANTIL has reported that Brazil will purchase from France 52 helicopters manufactured by the Aerospatiale company for $252 million."]

Rio State Signs Trade Protocols With Ukraine

PY2110233891 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 91 p 16

[Text] At the official residence of the Soviet consul general, the Rio de Janeiro State Government and the Republic of the Ukraine signed yesterday two protocols of intent for exchanges in the fields of culture, industry, trade, science, and technology. Representing Governor Leonel Brizola, Vice Governor Nilo Batista, who appeared on crutches because he sprained his ankle, signed the agreements on behalf of the state. Industry, Commerce, Science and Technology Secretary Luiz Alfredo Salomao reported that with the signing of these protocols, the agreements initiated a year ago by then-Governor Moreira Franco probably will be consolidated. Among the products offered by the secretariat are pharmaceutical items, soybean byproducts, petroleum, and coal.

National Industry To Manufacture Optical Fiber

PY1910025891 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Summary] With technology developed by Telebras [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc.], Sao Paulo will begin to manufacture optical fibers on an industrial level. National Communications Secretary Joel Rauber has reported that the manufacture and use of optical fibers will place Brazil in a privileged technological position. He also reported on the installation, by private companies, of mobile telephone systems in six Brazilian states: Sao Paulo; Rio de Janeiro; Rio Grande do Sul; Parana; Minas Gerais; and Bahia.

* Lack of Direction in Foreign Policy Surveyed

92SM0019A Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 11 Sep 91 pp 40, 41

[Text] The departure date (7 September) is symbolic, the schedule is tight (four countries in just one week), and the objectives are nil. Furthermore, on his trip to Africa President Fernando Collor is carrying an old banner, that of third-worldism, one of the firmest and persistent obsessions of Brazilian diplomacy—precisely the philosophy the president promised to lay to rest when, even before he took office, he announced his preference for courting the wealthy countries. Willing to spend seven days (three more than on his visit to the United States) wandering through Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe, Collor has been put in the position of the painter who applies a fresh coat of paint to the Frankenstein of the old Brazilian foreign policy. The effect is produced more out of inertia than by planned intention. If the new policy enroute to the First World had taken off, this visit to the Fourth World would be part of a skillful diplomatic move, a good will gesture in the direction of countries that have the potential, albeit in the distant future, to be trading partners. Since the plane is still taxiing on the runway, the trip looks like an exercise in futility that cannot be avoided.

The president is disappointed with the responses from First World countries to his signals and it was with those bitter thoughts that he prepared to embark. But Minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Rezek insists the African peregrination is not a sniveling reaction to the door partially closed by the rich. Fueled by unsatisfactory results and weekend reading, the complaints against the rich countries gained impetus only last month, whereas the trip to Africa had been planned about a year ago—and with complete realism, insists Rezek, since "we have no commercial illusions."

The good relations with the African countries that motivated Collor's trip to four countries whose combined gross national product would not amount to one-third

that of the economy of Minas Gerais State are the fruit of the most intense mobilization in the recent history of Itamaraty which, during the 1970's, committed all its resources to establishing embassies and conquering markets in Africa. The results were commensurate with the poverty of that continent: business with Nigeria, for example, fell from $2 billion in 1985 to $180 million in 1990. "Brazil put special emphasis on countries that neither Washington nor Moscow was paying much attention to," a veteran American diplomat commented to correspondent Flavia Sekles. "That became known in Washington as the "cockroach policy," i.e., picking up the crumbs from other people's tables.

On The Fence

Given the erratic course of Brazilian diplomacy, the current phase may become known as the "dizzy cockroach policy." When he took office, Collor suggested a change of course in foreign policy. Instead of fighting over the leftovers from the rich countries' banquet, the country should battle for a seat—even one off in a corner—among the guests invited to the table. "Better to be the last in the First World than the first in the Third World," Collor suggested at the start of his term. Since then his strategy has taken so many detours and retraced its steps so often that it sometimes seems to be going off in two different directions at the same time. In June he met with President George Bush in Washington and behaved like the perfect model of a first-world figure. He was well treated by Bush, but according to the appraisal offered by a former U.S. government official, now a member of the academic community, Collor returned home disappointed: "He did not know that Brazil had sunk to such a low level. Brazil's image overseas had reached an historic nadir." The following month, at the meeting of Ibero-American countries in Mexico, Collor pulled out some unexpected third-world ammunition and fired some sharp criticisms at the Group of Seven, which includes the most world's most prosperous nations and was then meeting in London. While he was at it, he fraternized with Fidel Castro, offering aid to Cuba and spurning the pressures for change on the island of Communism.

The same sensation that the pilot had "gone fishing" was felt during the Persian Gulf crisis, when Brazilian reluctance to take a position bordered on neutrality. If Iraq had won the war, this would have been great. Given the results, the impression that took hold "was that Brazil had stayed out of it," said an American diplomat, who added: "Argentina sent two ships that were of no use, but it did take a position." The image of reluctance was projected by even the most insignificant incidents. In March, the American Embassy in Brasilia managed, after considerable effort, to drag out of Itamaraty a statement condemning the oil spill on the coast of Kuwait caused by Iraq. But the text of the communique contained so many circumlocutions that the only thing condemned was the oil itself, as if it were "pouring out of the stratosphere," as the diplomat put it. "Sitting on the fence was a disaster," lamented Abreu Sodre, foreign minister during the Sarney administration.

'Betting on the Wrong Horse'

The high-voltage diplomacy required during the Gulf war turned the spotlight on Itamaraty. What people saw then was a mansion that was still stately, but corroded by decadence. In the eyes of the American government, it is convenient to put the blame on the "Casa," as the foreign ministry is called in private circles. "Collor would like to follow a modern policy, but Itamaraty is an outdated institution," a State Department official said. "Its personnel are excellent, but what they are learning is obsolete." Three weeks ago, when a thwarted coup attempt set off the explosive crisis that buried the Soviet Union, Itamaraty imposed its own unique pace on the Brazilian reaction. "Precipitate action could prejudice the political process in the USSR," said Minister Rezek, who did not recognize the independence of the Baltic states until last Wednesday, after more than 50 other countries had already taken that step.

To attempt to bring Itamaraty up to date, its current assistant secretary general, Eduardo Hosannah, has already sketched out a reform plan that would replace 1960's-model geographical departments with divisions based on subject matter, as the State Department has. The purpose of the change would be to expedite handling of current topics such as ecology and drug trafficking. There are no assurances, however, that the change would be sufficient to pull off the ministry's high-button shoes and bring the "Casa" into the contemporary world. "Itamaraty has specialized in following false trails and betting on the wrong horse," former ambassador and now PDS [Social Democratic Party] Deputy Roberto Campos from Rio said, cuttingly.

"Unfair," protest the diplomats most closely involved with development of Brazilian foreign policy. Jorio Dauster, veteran negotiator of the foreign debt and recently-appointed ambassador to the European Economic Community, rebuts the criticism of Itamaraty by citing a list of the Collor administration's international successes. The most important of these, he says, was the agreement that created the Mercosur [Southern Cone Common Market], a free trade zone with Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay that is to begin functioning in 1995. Also with Argentina, Brazil has signed a treaty on nuclear energy that eliminates the risk of an arms race in the region. Another successful move on the list was the change in the country's position on the thorny issue of the environment. "We have gone from a defensive position to a positive approach," says Dauster.

Hornet's Nest

Collor introduced a positive agenda and raised the level of the dialogue," concurs a State Department official. Some of the positive points that stand out are decisions such as easing the computer technology market reserve and cutting import duties. What bothers the Collor

administration is that the American counterpart has not been a flow of foreign investments into the country, and that surcharges are still being levied on some Brazilian products in the United States and Europe. "There are two different sets of weights and measures," Rezek complains.

Last week, underneath the elegant veneer of diplomats in service, the "Casa" was a hornet's nest buzzing with rumors that the post of minister of foreign affairs might be used as a bargaining chip in the formation of a coalition government. The minister is annoyed about the criticisms he is receiving, and tormented by the insinuation that foreign policy decisions are in fact made in the inner office of the Secretary General of Planalto Palace, Ambassador Marcos Coimbra—Collor's brother-in-law and a close friend of Eduardo Hosannah, the number three man in the Itamaraty hierarchy. "It's a legend," said an exasperated Rezek. "How can you fight a legend?" With the traditional prudence of jurists, surrounded by a lumbering bureaucracy, and frustrated by the erratic orientation of the man whose job it is to determine foreign policy—the president—it is hard to battle legends or conduct diplomacy. And there's more ahead for Itamaraty. "Washington believes that Collor would like to have a more decisive influence, but does not have the necessary backing of Itamaraty," says one American diplomat. "But would he accept a foreign minister strong enough to assume that role? Collor tends to surround himself with weak ministers."

* Utility, Strength of Armed Forces Debated

92SM0040A Sao Paulo VEJA
inPortuguese25 Sep 91 pp 34-37

[Text] Last Tuesday was an unusual day for Air Force Steward Carlos Roberto de Souza. It was early when he left his apartment in Taguatinga, a Brasilia satellite city, carrying a bag with underwear, clean socks, and some books. Souza had reason to be worried. On Sunday 15 September, in an article published on VEJA's "Ponto de Vista" [Point of View] page, he had described how he and his colleagues are being exploited by their superiors and had accused Aeronautics Minister Socrates Monteiro of maintaining nine stewards at his house to do domestic work, at wages paid by the Air Force. "I have washed clothes, even the undies of the officers' wives. I have bathed the dog, taken care of the garden, served dinners," wrote Souza. With the weight of the accusations on his shoulders, he presented himself at the Ministry of Aeronautics at 0900 and was ordered to spend 15 days in jail. The day before, Minister Socrates had made two moves. He had ordered the steward arrested for violating Article 71 of the Internal Regulations, which prohibits "engaging in controversy via the media on a military or political matter." Then, heeding a decision by President Fernando Collor, who had telephoned him Sunday night asking for an explanation of the charges, Socrates distributed a note stating that he maintains only three stewards in his home—"a cook, a waiter, and a chauffeur." In the case of the punishment, the minister made the right decision in light of what the military code of conduct says. In the case of the note, General Socrates lied. He has 10 stewards at his disposal. Seven work on a rotation system at his home in Brasilia. Another three serve at his Rio de Janeiro residence. As if that were not enough, the outrageous note from the minister was silent on the other accusations made by Souza, who revealed how high Brazilian officialdom revels in a grotesque world of special privilege, while resorting to demagoguery to argue for increases in military pay.

In August, as Internal Bulletin 168 issued by Minister Socrates's office shows, seven stewards took turns performing the duties at his Brasilia residence. On odd-numbered days, the minister was served by Tarcisio Lourenco Rodrigues (waiter), Abadio Ribeiro de Andrade (waiter), and Francisco Wellington de Sousa Lima (cook); on even-numbered days, by Carlos Alberto Souto da Silva (waiter), Antonio Felipe de Carvalho (cook), Jose de Souza Filho (waiter) and Honorio Morais Rocha Neto (cook). The difference between what the minister denied and reality is that the stewards are assigned to him in rotation and do not all work there at the same time. In Rio de Janeiro, at the official residence on the Galeao air base, Socrates has three male servants to take care of his house—a steward, a chauffeur, and a cook, besides a butler who turns out to be a steward in the reserves, although now an employee of Infraero.

On 3 September, when he found out that steward Souza had sought out VEJA to get an article published, the Aeronautics Ministry tried to intimidate him. The last attempt to persuade Souza not to publish his accusations occurred on 12 September. That night, two officers went to the four-building complex where the stewards live in Taguatinga and went to Souza's apartment. Dressed in civilian clothes, they settled down in the living room, asked the steward's wife to leave them alone, and tried to convince him to give up publishing the article. In a letter sent to VEJA from prison, Souza relates: "I did not accept, and so they offered me money." In a conversation, he reported the following dialogue had taken place in his home:

"How much did VEJA pay you for the article?"

"Nothing. I was the one who decided to make the accusations."

"We have orders to pay you twice as much."

The stewards are a continuing topic of conversation among Air Force commanding officers. In Sao Paulo, the commander of the Fourth Regional Air Command, Major General Carlos de Almeida Batista, leads a comfortable life paid for by the ministry. He lives in a house with a swimming pool in the Jardins neighborhood that would rent for more than one million cruzeiros a month at market rates. Water and electricity bills came to 130,000 cruzeiros last month. He has a platoon of ten servants to wait on him, his wife, and a four-year old daughter: there are five stewards, a gardener, a corporal,

and three airmen. Sao Paulo lawyer Henrique Guedes, who was a steward for 11 years, once worked at the Jardins mansion. "We even washed the car and bathed the dog," recalls Guedes, who was twice jailed for refusing to cook at the mansion on Christmas Day. The first time, in 1984, the one who received his refusal was Brigadier General Clovis Pavan. The commander of the Fourth Comar [Regional Air Command] at the time of his second imprisonment was current Minister of Aeronautics Socrates Monteiro.

Disgrace In Time of War

Steward Souza may be no angel; in fact, he was once sentenced to military prison for diverting food supplies. But the Air Force command was trying to cover the sun with a strainer when it delved into the steward's past instead of explaining why the officer class has so many private servants paid by the Treasury. Behind the spectacle of the "perks" afforded military commanders lies the corporativism long found at the top echelon of the armed forces. Military chiefs counter any probing questions with the old refrain about "a campaign to destabilize the armed forces." Now that communism has ended, they can no longer blame the red menace. By changing the subject, they avoid the fundamental question: the way they are set up now, what use are the armed forces in today's Brazil? The armed forces have 325,000 men, use up 1.88 trillion cruzeiros a year, and have not engaged in a genuine war operation since the Second World War. The military are always complaining about their pay, and also allege they do not have enough money to equip the armed forces. The pay has gone up. Last Thursday, Congress approved an average raise of 45 percent—no prize, but more than the 32 percent increase approved that same day for teachers. As times keep getting tougher, we see the other part of the problem. The military chiefs have never been willing to discuss how they use the funds they get from the taxpayer and whether there might be a more rational way to organize the armed forces.

There is no doubt that the military are experiencing some lean years. In 1971, when the dictatorship was at its peak, the military grabbed 24 percent of the federal government budget, but that figure has kept dropping since then and would not amount to even 5 percent now. Most of its equipment is from the Stone Age. The Navy's fighting ships are pieces of junk bought from the United States after World War II, and the Army has 650 M41 tanks left over from the Korean War that was fought during the 1950's. The Air Force has a supersonic fleet of 16 Mirage and 46 F-5's that are so obsolete that it is hard to find replacement parts.

With that kind of a lag, the Brazilian armed forces might even make a poor showing in some hypothetical confrontation with Argentina, which was driven out of the Malvinas Islands by the British in 1982. In a land conflict, all the Argentine troops would have to do to wipe out the Brazilian artillery would be to stay 24 km away. This is because the Argentine guns can hit a target from that distance, while most of the Brazilian guns—the Obus type—would have trouble traveling 15 km. A similar disaster would befall Brazil at sea. Brazil has an aircraft carrier, the old Minas Gerais, which can handle 24 planes, but it has only 12 and none of them is equipped with missiles. This means a fighter plane could sink the aircraft carrier in a single overhead pass. The Parachutists Brigade in Rio de Janeiro, considered to be the best-trained in the armed forces, would have trouble getting into combat because half the 4,000 parachutists have no parachutes to jump with. And even if they had enough parachutes, there would not be enough planes to take all of them aloft.

The penury of the armed forces has resulted in some tragic situations. The 24th Armored Infantry Battalion, stationed on Governor's Island in Rio, has an arsenal of 30,000 bullets for FAL rifles. In the event of a war, each soldier could fire only 30 shots. At the 210th Field Artillery Group in Rio, ammunition is so scarce that each gunner has only five shots a year to practice with. This is like sending a student to take a graduate school entrance examination after doing only five math equations. "The situation in the armed forces borders on the ridiculous," says researcher Pedro Paulo Rezende, from Brasilia.

Fat At The Top

The shortage of equipment and the technological lag would be clear evidence that the armed forces are in bad shape and that the military has reason to kick, were it not for one factor that is out of balance. The technological jalopy cannot move with so many people riding in it. With 325,000 men, the Brazilian armed forces are the largest of any in Latin America in terms of troop strength (see table), so the money that should be spent on re-equipment and modernization ends up being burned to keep the fat alive and well. While funds for equipment are unavailable, high-ranking officers are spending money to keep from losing status and comfort. In recent times, the number of stewards—the successors to the menservants assigned to serve the commanding officers aboard ships in the old days—who enter the armed forces by passing a competitive examination, has risen alarmingly. There are 900 in the Army, 3,000 in the Navy, and 4,800 in the Air Force. In the Air Force alone, the number of stewards exceeds the number of men in the Rio de Janeiro Parachutists Brigade. With its 75,000 men, the Navy spends 48 percent of its 500 billion cruzeiro budget to meet its payroll. The Army complains about its obsolete tanks, but shelters a contingent of men as large as the army of Israel, which is surrounded by Arab enemies.

The Fat in the Armed Forces

Brazil leads Latin American countries in military spending and its total personnel strength is larger than that of a war power such as England.

	1989 Military Spending ($ billion)	Military Spending As Percentage of 1988 GDP	Total Manpower
Brazil	3.7	1.1	325,000
Argentina	3	3.0	95,000
Cuba	1.7	11.3	180,000
Chile	1.5	7.8	100,000
Colombia	1.0	2.3	130,000
Venezuela	0.7	1.9	70,000
Peru	0.6	2.5	120,000
Mexico	0.6	0.5*	135,000
United States	289.0	6.1	2,125,000
France	36.0	3.8	465,000
Japan	29.0	1.0	245,000
England	34.0	4.3	310,000

*Figure is for 1987

Sources: Almanac April 1991, and Sipri Yearbook 1990

It would be too much to expect the armed forces to do better at keeping themselves slim and trim than the Brazilian government does, especially if one remembers that it was the military who conceived the government model that is now slipping and sliding into bankruptcy. What happens is that we have excessive use of patronage ["empreguismo"] in addition to bloat. And the bloat is at the very top, not among the troops. With 142 generals—a higher percentage than found in the U.S. Army, the most powerful on the planet—Army Minister Carlos Tinoco makes sure to create jobs for all the top brass. Last year, the Command of Land Operations was invented to provide employment for two generals. The Army cadet preparatory school in Campinas had always been headed by a colonel, but now a general is in charge. "That is ridiculous. These promotions should be suspended for a year or two," complains Rio de Janeiro Deputy—and captain in the reserves—Jair Bolsonaro of the PDC [Christian Democratic Party]. One of the beneficiaries of the newly-created promotions is Gen. Antonio Luiz Rocha Veneu, now commandant of the Armed Forces General Staff. Veneu is the same man who occupies a double apartment in Brasilia, so much space that you could call him "Vveenneeuu." This is debauchery.

With too little equipment and too many people, the military are specializing more and more in civilian functions, not counting the 15 occasions on which they meddled in the political life of this country between independence in 1822 and their assumption of power in 1964. "Civilian activities consume 60 to 70 percent of our efforts," Minister Socrates acknowledged in recent testimony before Congress. The Air Force assigns 10,000 enlisted men to air traffic control. The Army uses engineering battalions to build roads. In Recife, the Military Command of the Northeast has distributed 650,000 basic food baskets in 573 municipalities during the past 10 months. The presence of the military is so great that it even influences the fate of cities such as Cacapava, in the interior of Sao Paulo State. The city of 80,000 has an infantry battalion and a motorized brigade that, along with the military dependents, accounts for 5 percent of the population, 15 percent of the commerce, and 40 percent of purchases at cooperatives and supermarkets. "If the military were to leave Cacapava, business would suffer terribly," says Arlindo Yabiku, secretary general of the city's Chamber of Commerce. All this is important. The Army's roads are cheap, especially because they do not pay any commission to contractors; air traffic control services in Brazil are ranked among the best in the world; and poor northeasterners are not complaining about receiving food baskets. Trouble is, the Army is not supposed to be an LBA [Brazilian Assistance Legion] in uniform, nor is it the Air Force's job to monitor the landing of a jumbo jet from Paris with 300 peaceful passengers on board.

Samba of the Nutty Soldier

This military insistence on performing civilian functions has had repercussions in industry. Brazil set up four weapons factories—and two of them, Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] and Avibras Aerospace Industry Inc.—are operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy. There, too, the military thought they envisioned an opportunity for employment in the civilian world. The sales manager of Avibras, for example, is Army Colonel Roberto Guimaraes, Reserve, who works with four other colonels. It is estimated that at the start of the last decade, there were 20 reserve officers working at Engesa. There is additional confusion, provoked by internal rivalries, in the realm of nuclear research. Three projects to obtain enriched uranium, the raw material for the

atomic bomb, are underway. The Army wants to use the graphite enrichment process; the Air Force wants to use lasers. And the Navy, at its Aramar Institute in Ipero, is pursuing the same objective with centrifuges. "The military budget would be large enough if ridiculous projects were eliminated," says Rio de Janeiro Deputy Roberto Campos (PDS) [Social Democratic Party].

Recently, military thought on civilian subjects produced a grandiose document bearing the seal of the National War Collage. Under the title "Structure of the National Power For the Year 2000," anonymous theoreticians predict the emergence of a powerful enemy with which the military will have to do battle: the street urchins. "The duly constituted powers may request the assistance of the armed forces to assume the difficult assignment of confronting that lawless horde, neutralizing them, or even destroying them," the document reads. The military foresee a confusing scenario for the year 2000. On the one hand, they imagine social chaos, a civil war with mobs of bandits who were raised in the streets. On the other hand, they believe Brazil will be such an important power tha[illegible]ey recommend adopting the following measures: having nuclear-powered submarines to patrol the waters of the planet in which Brazil would have interests, and signing agreements to give the Air Force air bases in other countries and afford strategic mobility for the Army at distant points of the nation's territory.

The samba of the nutty soldier shows that some military leaders lack a clear idea of what they are supposed to be doing. The armed forces abandoned political power after two decades and have lost their primary enemy, i.e., communism. The new reality has put military men to the test all over the world, and sparked discussions on the best way to reorient their role. In Brazil, instead of engaging in that debate, the military prefer to replace the red enemy with a green one—the danger of an invasion of the Amazon region. In a recent issue of the magazine NATIONAL DEFENSE, five Army colonels signed a document that outlines the possibility of an armed conflict for possession of the jungle.

The military try to use the hypothesis of a war in the Amazon to justify their existence, but encounter a major strategic contradiction. Only 14 platoons, of 32 men each—0.2 percent of the Army's manpower—are stationed along the border that extends from Tabatinga to Amapa. No general officer has a post in the area and even colonels visit the place only for ecological field trips. That contradiction portrays the real problem of the current military ministers: corporativism. It is part of that attitude to predict a war, ask for money and equipment, but not activate even the resources already available to them to combat the alleged enemy that threatens this country. It is also part of this attitude for military leaders to find pretexts, whether in the forests of the Amazon or the concrete jungles of the cities, to keep everything just as it is—and especially, to keep the stewards washing undies for the officers' wives.

* Technology Transfer Control Bill Debated

92SM0006A Sao Paulo EXAME in Portuguese
4 Sep 91 pp 26-27

[Text] President Fernando Collor de Mello has apparently reached an unfavorable conclusion about the results of the effort to move closer to the rich countries which has been under way since his government took office. In a meeting with foreign correspondents in Brasilia last week, Collor made an objective diagnosis of the policy of good neighborly relations with the developed world. "Whenever we pay one of the bills we receive from the First World, something happens, and a new obstacle arises to prevent investments and the transfer of technology," the president told the journalists. Despite this negative assessment, the government is planning to se[illegible]d to the National Congress another draft law which would require that we meet the demands of the rich countries. As has already happened in the cases of the Data-Processing Law and the draft law calling for the establishment of a new patent code which would recognize foreign patents in all sectors, the government is in this case making a point of adapting Brazil's commercial legislation to the norms which govern the sale of products involving sophisticated technologies, especially those which might be used in the manufacture of armaments.

With this undertaking, the government is attempting to create conditions which will make it easier for foreign enterprises to pass on modern technologies, either by licensing Brazilian industries, or directly, through their subsidiaries established in this country. The initiative suggesting the establishment of these legal norms came from the American government. By means of a memorandum, Washington proposed that Brazilian legislation be brought into line with the norms which govern the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM), as well as other informal agreements established among the rich countries to limit sales of technology which might have military uses (see section headed "From Ideology to Trade" below). If the draft law the government is preparing is approved by the Congress, measures calling for the licensing of exports and control over the import and reexport of equipment will be adopted. In exchange, Brazil will be granted easier terms for trade in products by means of a system of prior licensing or speedy handling.

The matter has been under discussion in an interministerial commission which includes representatives of the Itamaraty Palace, the Ministry of Economy, the Secretariat of Science and Technology, and the Armed Forces General Staff. Appointed more than three months ago, this commission has already held seven meetings. The next to the last, with a group of businessmen, was held on 5 August at the Maksoud Plaza Hotel in Sao Paulo. From what transpired at that meeting, and also based on the debates within the government itself in recent months, it is possible to predict that the adoption of the trade

controls suggested by the Americans will become a polemic issue in the National Congress, as well.

Two Positions

In reality, the polemic argument which has developed about the proposal reveals the existence of two positions. On the one hand, there are those who urge that Brazil's legislation be brought into line with the international norms already in existence, because they believe that this initiative will facilitate the transfer of technology. On the commission, this is the position of the representives of the Ministry of Economy and the Secretariats of Science and Technology and Strategic Affairs. "There will not be difficulties created pertaining to the import or export of high technology, because these difficulties already exist," Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology Edson Machado says. "The new legislation will only establish yet another bureaucracy for products which may have double uses." In other words, only those products with possible military applications will come under control.

On the other side, there are the government and business leaders who are concerned about the repercussions which, if approved, the draft law might have on technological development, and even on trade operations. Admiral Mario Cesar Flores, the naval minister, who is responsible for coordinating the proposal on the construction of the nuclear submarine, is opposed to the definition of more inclusive norms for the technological sector. "Frankly, I view the general restrictions such as the COCOM urges with displeasure," this minister says. "The pressure being exerted on Brazil to adopt these rules is very great." Flores says that 10 years ago, when he was still a rear admiral, there was a similar suggestion that Brazil impose restrictions on trade in technology. "Already in that era, our position was one of opposition to general rule agreements which extrapolate from the specific items being transferred," Flores says. "If the technology needed for missile gyroscopes is being received, for example, the restrictions should pertain to the use of that technology, and not to something else, such as nuclear technology."

Like the minister, the businessmen who attended the meeting in Sao Paulo also evidenced concern about the adoption of specific legislation for the technology trade. "There is increasing control over the transfer of trade in technologies, based on the alleged need to safeguard world security, which is threatened by countries like Iraq," Antonio Prestefelippe Neto, the director of Renner Herrmann, the Renner group's holding company for dye enterprises, says. "This argument, however, is just a pretext for controlling the market." This reasoning is supported by the fact that with the globalization of the economy and with all nations opening up commercially, the developed nations have lost interest in selling technologies to the developing countries. "They prefer to sell finished products," Prestefelippe Neto says.

The pressures being exerted on Brazil are justified in part by the past ventures undertaken by domestic businesses and scientists in countries such as Iraq. This was the case with the advice provided by Brigadier General Hugo Piva to the regime of Saddam Husayn on the development of medium-range missiles. The revelation of this fact during the war in the Persian Gulf at the end of last year resulted in Brazil's inclusion on a kind of blacklist maintained by the developed countries. According to one member of the interministerial commission which is discussing the adoption of restrictions on trade in technologies, the American government recently suspended its authorization for the import of dyes produced in Brazil because the manufacturer had previously done business with Iraq. The same thing happened, also during the first half of this year, with the attempts on the part of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) to arrange the import of laboratory equipment. The explanation given by the American government when it denied the request was that one of the institutes which would be receiving the equipment is engaged in research in the field of nuclear engineering.

A Vague Concept

In the view of those in the government who approve of the adoption of more restrictive norms, there would be no reason for concern. "The new regulations are merely intended to provide a Brazilian response to the international community, so that the obstacles encountered to date can be overcome," the deputy director of the Department of Industry and Trade at the Ministry of Economy, Francisco Marcelo, says. "The issue is a law designed to let the great powers know that the country is exerting some control over those products which may have military uses," Edson Machado says. The problem is that the controls suggested by the developed nations do not have to do only with gunsights or missile-launching systems, for example. The items on the list subject to restrictions range from the semiconductors used in the electronics industry to mechanical valves which can be used in ultracentrifuges for processing uranium. "The concept delimiting which technologies are for civilian or military use is something which it is very difficult to define," the economist Mauro Arruda, a former president of the National Institute of Industrial Property and one of the experts consulted by the Itamaraty Palace on the drafting of the proposal on trade in technologies, comments. "The risk involved is that we may accept restrictions, as has already been happening, which have more economic and commercial than strategic and military effects."

In the opinion of the majority of the businessmen who expressed opinions at the meeting in Sao Paulo, it is more a question of insisting on negotiations with the developed countries than of drafting laws for which it will be difficult, overall, to get approval in the Congress. "We must learn from the Orientals, who face the same restrictions but are able to bide their time and who yield only on superficial aspects, not what is essential," Prestefelippe says. "Brazilian businessmen need to be ready

to provide foreign suppliers of technology with counterparts," businessman Giordano Romi, one of the owners of Romi, which manufactures operating machines in Santa Barbara d'Oeste, in the interior of Sao Paulo, says. "If they succeed in developing technologies, Brazilian enterprises can greatly increase the bargaining power they have in negotiations with foreign industries."

President Collor has indicated concern about the technology issue. Without a significant advance in this area, he maintains, the gap which separates the rich countries from the poor ones will widen. In this regard, Collor reflects the thinking expressed by the French writer Jean-Christophe Rufin, the author of the book "The Empire and the New Barbarians." "In this book, we see that the rich countries are becoming ever richer and more encapsulated within their own club," Ambassador Marcos Coimbra, secretary general of the Presidency, says. Collor liked Rufin's argument so much that he gave this writer an audience at the Planalto Palace two weeks ago. What Rufin thinks about the restrictions on the marketing of technologies is not known, but it is probable that Collor shares with Jose Goldemberg, who is now a minister, the belief that on this issue, the easiest path toward ensuring free access is, indeed, acceptance of the controls.

Center and Periphery

How does French writer Jean-Christophe Rufin, who recently had an interview with President Collor at the Planalto Palace, perceive the world in his book "The Empire and the New Barbarians"?

—The end of the East-West confrontation has minimized the strategic interest of the developed world in the developing countries. What was previously known as the Third World was seen as a pawn on the chessboard on which the West was playing the game against communism.

—In the economic sector, modern technology is increasingly able to do without the raw materials and the items produced in the South, the old Third World.

—There would appear to be a trend toward isolation of the rich world from the poor and backward South, with what is happening outside the boundaries of the North being viewed as a secondary problem.

—For the future, this writer foresees three possibilities: either world apartheid, justified by the need to defend and protect the values which prevail in the rich world; solidarity, based on the conviction that it is not possible to build an enduring peace on a base of inequality; and the emergence of a radical Third World movement.

From Ideology to Trade

Agreements were signed by the developed countries to limit the access of the socialist bloc to Western technologies. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the Gulf War, these agreements have been used in the relations between the rich countries and the underdeveloped ones.

—The Committee for the Coordination of Multilateral Export Controls is made up of all of the countries belonging to NATO except Iceland. The committee drafts lists of products for which there are restrictions on sales. The list is a long one, and it includes items ranging from military equipment and nuclear technology to microchips, semiconductors, and parts for the mechanical industry.

—The Australian Group, which was organized in 1984, imposes barriers pertaining to technologies and products which could be used in the manufacture of chemical weapons.

—MTCR—Missile Technology Control Regime—established in 1987, calls for controls on the sale of equipment and technology which could be used in the construction of rockets. In 1989, the French government took this agreement as its basis for halting the transfer of technology called for in the negotiations between the Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company] and Arianespace.

* Angra Fuel Reprocessing for Embalse Studied

92SM0001A Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 20 Sep 91 pp 1, 21

[Article by Luis Leonel]

[Text] Atibaia—The nuclear fuel removed from the Angra 1 power plant at the conclusion of its life cycle may be reprocessed for use in the Argentine plant at Embalse in Cordoba Province. A technical and economic study of the feasibility of such reuse is beginning to be sketched out by the Permanent Argentine-Brazilian Committee on Nuclear Policy.

Gilberto Gomes de Andrade, head of the Reactor Department at the Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research (IPEN), explained to this newspaper: "It will be a kind of simplified reprocessing. We will not need to separate the plutonium from the uranium; we are going to leave the two elements mixed together."

However, the concept of reprocessing nuclear fuel is always linked to the idea of separating plutonium from uranium, at least when that technology is employed in its broadest sense. The isolated plutonium can be used to produce new nuclear fuels, mixed with natural uranium (as is currently done in countries such as France and Japan), or used to produce military devices.

"We realize that whenever there is talk of reprocessing nuclear fuel, there is a concern over the possibility that an atomic bomb will be produced, but that would only be possible if there were complete reprocessing," Andrade said. "What we are going to engage in is simplified reprocessing," he repeated.

According to the manager of the research and development section of Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission, Maximo Julio Abbate, the pellets of enriched uranium that are welded to the nuclear fuel rods at Angra 1 will have to be removed so they can be mounted on new rods. This represents a kind of reprocessing, although a simplified kind. It is necessary owing to the difference in size between the rods used at the Brazilian and Argentine plants. Angra 1 (626 megawatts) has rods 4 meters long, while those at Embalse (600 megawatts) are 60 centimeters long. Atucha 1 (300 megawatts), located in Buenos Aires Province, may also be able, in a second stage, to accept reprocessed nuclear fuel wastes from Angra 1.

The Brazilian and Argentine plants are of different types. The Brazilian plant uses a pressurized water reactor (PWR), while the Embalse and Atucha 1 plants in Argentina are of the heavy water reactor (HWR) type. The fuel for the Brazilian plant is uranium enriched to 3.2 percent, while that for the Argentine plants is natural uranium or uranium that has been slightly enriched (to 0.7 percent).

It is that difference which makes it possible for the fuel to be reused. By the end of its life cycle (18 months on average), the fuel at Angra 1 has dropped to an enrichment level of 1.2 percent. That is not high enough to operate a pressurized water reactor, but it is excellent for a heavy water reactor of the type used at the Argentine plants. The concept of reusing fuel in that way is known as the "tandem cycle"—meaning supplementary use.

No country has adopted that kind of reuse today. According to Abbate, the decision to undertake the study on behalf of Embalse is due to theorizing initiated by Canada—the country that designed the plant for Argentina—with a view to adopting that kind of reuse. "But it seems that they did not continue with the idea," he said. "There is no experience with that kind of use in other countries, so the only way to make progress is to clear the path."

The study that will be carried out by the Argentine-Brazilian committee will have to answer a number of questions. Will fuel from one plant really work in the other plant? How will the pellets be separated from the rod, and how will they then be mounted on other rods of different sizes? Is it economically feasible? "We are still at a very preliminary stage of the study," the Argentine expert explained.

Theoretically, the Embalse plant's use of fuel consisting of uranium enriched to 1.2 percent—the plant operates satisfactorily with fuel enriched to 0.7 percent—would increase its efficiency. "But this has not been proven; we will have to study the matter and determine what it will cost," Abbate said.

In Brazil, reuse might solve a problem with the storage of waste from Angra 1. That waste is currently stored in a pool that can accommodate 363 fuel elements, although there are plans to increase the capacity to 1,100 elements. Moreover, according to Abbate, storing those elements after their reuse in Argentine plants would be simpler and less hazardous, since the enrichment level of the uranium would drop from 1.2 percent to 0.2 percent, that being the level in the waste from the Argentine HWR plants.

* CNPq President Laments Shortage of Scientists

92SM0018B Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 91 p 16

[Article by Sao Paulo correspondent Mariluce Moura]

[Text] "Integration of efforts," and "strategic planning" are the watchwords in the proposals by the new president of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), Marcos Luiz dos Mares Guia, who takes office today at 1000 with, as he puts it, "the conviction that this country is faced with a dramatic shortage of scientists that will compromise its future."

"We have no more than 30,000 scientists and engineers, whereas to consider ourselves developed, we should have 400,000 of them." Mares Guia, 56, a researcher and businessman, based his statements on the number of researchers in countries like the United States—where there are nearly three for every 1,000 population--to project the critical data on Brazil. If you make that calculation, you find 0.2 researchers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Tackling this situation will require everything from "improving the communication between scientists inside Brazil and, on the international plane, regular access to computerized data banks," to cooperation among research and development institutions that, in Mares Guia's opinion, "need to dovetail their efforts for the sake of scientific and technological development."

One of the founders of Biobras-Bioquimica do Brasil S.A. in 1971 when he was already a professor at the Institute of Biological Sciences of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Mares Guia told this newspaper that he wants to bring to the CNPq his experience, "which is not all that lengthy," in achieving coordination between the private sector and the research institutions. He noted that unless there is a joint effort by the public and private sectors in which each plays its own role, it will be impossible to trim Brazil's technological lag during this decade.

In Tune With Planalto Palace

"The administration has made industrial quality one of the pillars of its competitiveness program. We intend to immediately outline a strategic plan for the CNPq that will fit in with this general policy, the execution of which is assigned mainly to the Secretariat of Science and Technology to which this council is subordinate," said Mares Guia. In his opinion, the council president has the

primary responsibility for such planning, and he means to carry it out to the fullest.

Within that context, Mares Guia believes it is urgent to refine and implement a system of post-doctoral education that is tied strictly to scientific research on the basis of an estimated four years of study, part of which would be fulfilled in Brazil and part abroad. "It is vital to professionalize the scientist as such in order to strengthen the effectiveness of the research system in this country. At the same time, we need to allow time for development of an employment base that can absorb those people," he said.

In practical terms, that means that each post-doctoral student would do two years of research at a center of excellence in Brazil and then two years abroad, during which time he would be guaranteed a scholarship (currently 534,700 cruzeiros at this academic level). "If a researcher finishes his studies in less time or a company hires him, fine. If not, he will be assured of a CNPq scholarship for four years," Mares Guia explained.

Until yesterday the vice president for research and development at Biobras, a company responsible for supplying 95 percent of the insulin used in Brazil and last year's winner of the IBM prize for technological development thanks to its biotech research with human insulin, Mares Guia advocates establishment of a system under which research results would be analyzed jointly with the government research incentive foundations. "In private enterprise, we have been forced to learn that dispersion of efforts reduces productivity and gets you nowhere," he argues.

Combined and integrated funding of research projects could, according to Mares Guia, take the results much farther along the road to success. "So, aside from the connection between the CNPq and the government foundations, we have to work in closer harmony with other development agencies such as Capes [Coordination of Advanced Training for Higher-Level Personnel], Finep [Funding Authority for Studies and Projects], the BNDES [National Bank for Economic and Social Development], the Banco do Brasil Foundation, and other agencies that are actively pursuing this segment of scientific and technological development.

The researcher/businessman who will take the helm of the CNPq joins an organization that has a budget this year (in current cruzeiros) of 94 billion, 66.8 billion of which has been earmarked for scholarships. The budget approved for next year is smaller, i.e., 87.9 billion cruzeiros, of which 69.2 billion will go to scholarships.

This is a limitation he will have to struggle with, but at least the amounts of the scholarships have been increased—by just over 100 percent this month. For example, the doctoral grant that was 106,000 cruzeiros is now 267,000, and this has somewhat cheered the researchers whom Mares Guia wants to mobilize.

Chile

Continued Reportage on Visit by Germany's Kohl

Financial Support To Continue

PY2110123691 Santiago Radio Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Excerpts] German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has asserted that his government will continue to help Chile financially, adding that he is proud to be cooperating with the current Chilean Government.

Kohl has been in Chile since 19 October. He spoke during a visit to the Sotero del Rio Hospital on the afternoon of 20 October. He was accompanied by President Patricio Aylwin. [passage omitted]

Kohl later thanked President Aylwin and his administration for Chile's support to the German reunification process, which is in full swing. [passage omitted]

Before visiting the hospital, Kohl met with the German community in Chile. He said that the fall of communism will bring about changes, the importance of which still cannot be adequately evaluated. He said that European unity is closer than ever and that, despite some nationalist outbreaks, Europe is advancing in the right direction and at a speed that could not have been imagined five years ago. He added that this unity presents a great human and material challenge that involves bringing the standard of living of the inhabitants of the former GDR up to that of other Germans. [passage omitted]

Sources close to Kohl and to the German Embassy have denied that he will ask President Aylwin to adopt more drastic measures against the German colony in Parral known as Dignity Colony. [passage omitted]

Kohl Comments on GATT Talks

LD2210082691 Hamburg DPA in German 0800 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Santiago (DPA)—The FRG is striving for a successful conclusion to the GATT negotiations to remove international trade barriers before the end of this year. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said this in Santiago, Chile on Tuesday at a meeting with representatives of the German-Chilean Chamber of Commerce and executives of Chilean industrial associations.

Open markets in the industrial countries are, especially for the developing countries, the precondition for the sale of their products and thus the basis of better development. In Kohl's words, worldwide cooperation is also needed in the sphere of environmental protection. "We are all literally in the same boat here." Industrial countries, threshold countries, and developing countries have to achieve joint strategies on this, the chancellor demanded. [passage omitted]

Bilateral Agreement Signed

PY2110200891 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The Chilean and German labor ministers signed a bilateral agreement on social security pensions and promised to reach another agreement in the future recognizing the obligations in each other's country. This agreement was signed during a ceremony in the Labor Ministry by Ministers Rene Cortazar and Norbert Bluem. [passage omitted]

With the help of an interpreter, Norbert Bluem answered questions from the media. He stressed the importance of labor training not only for youths but for the elderly and the recognition of human capital. [passage omitted]. He also referred to professional training for youths in companies. I have always said that it is no good knowing Einstein's theory of relativity if we are not capable of fixing a key, he said.

Ominami on Financial Agreement

PY2210012291 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Report by Manola Robles]

[Text] Economy Minister Carlos Ominami said that even though a strong German presence exists at the commercial level in Chile, it is rather modest in terms of activities and volume. He made this remark while discussing the financial cooperation agreements signed today with the German Government.

[Begin recording, in progress] [Ominami] ... resolve this imbalance, creating the conditions for a significant advance in the field of the presence of German investors in our country.

To this end, the signing of the agreement is very important because it represents a very strong sign of the commitment of the two governments to promote the presence of German investors in our country.

Technically, the existence of this type of agreement allows German investors to gain access to the public investment insurance systems in Germany. This represents an additional guarantee for German investors to come to our country and feel that they have rules of the game that are guaranteed by the two governments; and they, as is the case with this agreement, have an international status [preceding word in English] and, therefore, cannot be changed by a country through unilateral agreements.

[Unidentified reporter] Is this agreement retroactive?

[Ominami] It is not retroactive. It will become effective after its publication in the official gazette. [end recording]

Ominami added that this agreement must be ratified by Congress.

Comments on Honecker

LD2110191191 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Santiago (DPA)—Chancellor Helmut Kohl has called for the former GDR state and party leader to undergo a proper trial in Germany. Honecker, as the "one mainly responsible" for the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] dictatorship, "must give himself up to his people and a fair trial," Kohl said in Santiago today during a joint news conference with Chilean State President Patricio Aylwin. It is "intolerable" that Honecker is avoiding trial.

Millions suffered under the SED dictatorship, and young border guards, who followed Honecker's orders, are now standing trial, Kohl continued. If someone is "physically capable of giving a long television interview, then he is also capable of giving himself up to a proper court," the chancellor said.

Kohl said that Honecker is in possession of a German passport in the Soviet Union. However, this only allows him to enter the Federal Republic: "Beyond that, this passport entitles him to nothing," he said. In response to a question whether Honecker would be allowed to enter Chile, Aylwin said that this would not be possible without a German passport. Chile has very liberal entry policies, but everyone must have a passport.

Margot Honecker, the wife of the former head of state, left Santiago after a several-week long visit to her daughter who lives in Chile, on the day Kohl arrived.

Honecker Needs German Passport

PY2110191291 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Report by Maria Angelica Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] President Patricio Aylwin said that former GDR President Erich Honecker can only enter Chile with a German passport. Aylwin made these comments during the news conference he held with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today. Kohl also commented on the issue. [passage omitted]

The chancellor said Honecker should appear before the courts and his fellow countrymen to answer for the 40 years during which millions of Germans suffered under the dictatorship.

Another issue discussed during the conference was Dignity Colony. Kohl said that he fully trusted the decisions the Chilean Government will adopt to solve the pending problems. He added that those who have nothing to hide open their doors and windows, and that to build walls is always a sign of fear of others. Therefore, he said, admittance to the colony must be free.

President Aylwin said:

[Begin recording] In view of the government's decision to withdraw the Dignity Colony's legal status, colony administrative personnel have filed several cases before the courts. So far, however, the courts have reached decisions favorable to the government. Therefore, we are advancing toward the objective of making sure that all the rights, particularly their human rights, of the inhabitants of this part of our national territory are respected. [end recording]

In a ceremony at La Moneda before the news conference, the two officials signed an agreement protecting and promoting investments. On the occasion, a financial cooperation agreement specifically for health projects was signed. The German financial assistance will make it possible to modernize nine of the 25 public hospitals.

Dignity Colony Discussed

LD2110214191 Hamburg DPA in German 1714 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Santiago (DPA)—The activities of the sect-like "Dignity Colony" in Chile have to be forbidden by legal means, State President Patricio Aylwin and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed upon. The two politicians assured this to journalists after a discussion today in Santiago, Chile.

This problem must "be looked at and solved strictly according to legal principles," Kohl said regarding the settlement predominantly inhabited by Germans, 300 km south of Santiago. Those responsible for the settlement, which is barely accessible to outsiders, are accused of severely violating human rights, including torture. It must be guaranteed that no one there be treated inhumanely, Kohl demanded, and he added: "Only people who have something to hide erect walls."

According to Aylwin, the "Dignity Colony," whose members have staged a demonstration for their continued existence due to Kohl's visit, have in the meantime been removed from the list of charitable organizations. There are, however, a number of legal procedures in this matter, which are taking some time to sort out. [passage omitted]

In his speech at the university, Kohl compared the necessity to come to terms with the former dictatorship in Chile with the overcoming of the Socialist Unity Party regime in Germany. "National reconciliation is impossible without the truth, justice rules out revenge," he said. Referring to the many trouble spots in Europe, Kohl expressed support for the protection of minorities. The right to self-determination "ought not to be a invitation for the suppression of the minority by the majority," he said, possibly referring to the situation in Yugoslavia.

The chancellor will end his official visit to Chile this evening with a speech to the parliament in Valparaiso. He will then travel to Brazil.

Government Signs Trade Agreement With Poland

LD2010165591 Warsaw PAP in English 0940 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Santiago de Chile, Oct. 17—Poland and Chile have signed a trade agreement granting each other a most favored nation clause in mutual trade, mainly concerning customs fees. According to the document, ships of the two countries are to be the main carriers of their goods between each other's ports, and the payments are to be made in convertible currency. Apart from concluding the trade agreement, the visiting delegation of the Polish Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations held talks with Chilean political and economic officials and with press.

Supreme Court Rejects Contreras Complaint Appeal

PY1910130091 Santiago Radio Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] The full Supreme Court unanimously rejected a complaint appeal filed by General Manuel Contreras' attorney after a ruling confirming the jurisdiction of Judge Banados to continue investigating the Letelier case.

The complaint appeal was filed with the 3d panel of the Supreme Court, which settled a dispute over jurisdiction in this legal process in favor of the civilian courts.

The dispute called special attention to the parties interested in the legal process. The plaintiff. Contreras' defense, the office of the military prosecutor, and the State Defense Council participated in the complaint appeal through their attorneys.

By rejecting the disciplinary complaint appeal, the full Supreme Court has now upheld a ruling that the Letelier case continue being investigated by the civilian courts.

Petition for Bush Denied

PY2210120691 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Report by Mario Aguilera]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Judge Adolfo Banados has not yet handed down a decision on a petition to issue letters requesting that former CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters testify in the trial of General Manuel Contreras.

The petition for U.S. President George Bush to testify has been rejected.

Peruvian Envoy on 'Lightning' Rocket

PY2210122891 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Report from Mobile Unit 710 by Mario Contreras]

[Text] Peruvian Ambassador to Chile Alfonso Rivero Monsalve said that the construction of the 'Lightning' rocket by Chile does not mean that there will be an arms race.

The Peruvian ambassador met with Defense Minister Patricio Rojas this afternoon. They discussed the issue of a visit to Santiago by Peruvian Defense Minister General Jorge Domingo Torres. Reportedly, the Peruvian defense minister will make an official visit to Chile next week in response to an invitation.

After meeting with Minister Rojas, the Peruvian ambassador to Chile spoke to the press. Asked if he believes the construction of the 'Lightning' rocket by the Chilean Army will promote an arms race in the Southern Cone, Rivero said that this is not the right moment for this type of adventure because current international circumstances do not allow it.

The Peruvian diplomat added that every government in this area supports peace and the development of their nations.

Asked about U.S. assistance to his country in the struggle against drug trafficking, he said that the assistance was agreed upon during President Alberto Fujimori's visit to the United States. He refused to supply figures because no disbursements have yet been made.

In conclusion, Rivero said that Peru supports peace adding that the military supplies received by Peru were solely to renew obsolete equipment.

'Friendship Groups' With Bolivia Proposed

PY1110153491 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Report by Javier Galarza]

[Text] Chilean and Bolivian legislators will establish bilateral friendship groups to promote the rapprochement of Chile and Bolivia, the only two countries in Latin American not to have reciprocal diplomatic ties.

The idea was proposed by Bolivian Legislator Tito Hoz de Vila, a member of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN]. In his speech before the Interparliamentary Union Conference, which is being held at the Diego Portales building, Hoz de Vila urged Chilean delegates to establish these friendship groups at the legislative level.

The Chilean delegation is represented by Christian Democrat Sergio Pizarro Mackay, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee, and he said that he welcomed the Bolivian proposal. Pizarro defined the nature of these binational friendship groups:

[Begin recording] They are multiparty groups, that is, all political forces represented in the Chilean Congress will participate in a proportional manner in these groups. Moreover, the posts of chairman and deputy chairman in all committees will also be proportionally distributed. The objective of these groups is quite important but, because we have experience in the handling of foreign affairs, we will not discuss issues that exclusively fall under the executive branch. Our role will be to report different concerns and points of view. [end recording]

Pizarro added that the formation of interlegislative contacts does not imply the handling of issues of the exclusive competence of the executive branch which exclusively handles foreign affairs.

Deputy Hoz de Vila did not reassert Bolivian claims over obtaining an outlet to the sea. He said this is the proper time to sit at a negotiating table with a more pragmatic attitude. He said:

[Begin recording, in progress]... to see how we can help produce an atmosphere that will allow us to overcome this traumatic situation which we have been experiencing for decades.

There is a young generation of politicians who do not want to leave this world without resolving this disturbing situation. We would like our children to inherit a pragmatic solution, one that will be valued by them. This will probably mean adopting heroic decisions. At the time, these decisions may be misunderstood, as many things are, but later on, history will judge that we made the best decision for our two countries. [end recording]

The first informal meeting of the Chilean-Bolivian group may be held on 11 October; however, this report has not been confirmed by the Chilean delegation.

Government's Policies Criticized by Communists

PY1910172891 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 5 Oct 91 p 7

[Report by Raul Rojas]

[Excerpt] Gladys Marin, the Communist Party of Chile's [PCCh] secretary general, said the government "has turned to the right and is pursuing a very dangerous path of confrontation with workers."

The PCCh secretary general made this remark after meeting with Enrique Correa, the minister secretary general of government. She was accompanied by Manuel Cantero and Mireya Baltra.

Marin indicated that they informed Correa about the PCCh plenum on 3 October. She said: "One of the main conclusions was to publicly express our tremendous concern about the political turn that we see in the government, a turn expressed in this confrontation with various groups of workers engaged in an absolutely just mobilization, demanding an improvement in their labor situation and in their living and working standards."

Marin said: "We have expressed to Minister Correa our rejection of the remarks by the president of the Republic, who pointed out that the absolutely legal strikes by the workers are inconsiderate. We believe this is not a fair

remark. Unfortunately, these are not just isolated remarks because they also were uttered by Minister Krauss. These remarks reveal contempt for workers. We have seen very different treatments throughout Chile. There is a very different treatment a, privileged and guaranteed treatment, when Manuel Contreras or Espinoza are involved. On the contrary, there is inappropriate treatment for workers, despite the fact that they were the architects of the government's victory." [passage omitted]

* Rojas Discusses Armed Forces Role, Pinochet

92SM0014A Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish
18 Sep 91 pp E13-E15

[Interview with Patricio Rojas, minister of defense, by Maria Angelica Rodriguez; place and date not given]

[Text] It is definitely a difficult path which Minister of Defense Patricio Rojas is treading in this month of September. His task, in coping with the predicament of the government—one hardly envied by the majority of the politicians—has been to reweave the damaged fabric linking the civilian and military sectors. And this is what he is doing, working with the meticulous care of a surgeon, which is his profession.

A man who takes pride in his three grandchildren, he says he is more than 50 years of age and less than 70. He reports that he will travel to Europe in the coming days at the invitation of his colleagues on the Old Continent, but that he will make no purchases...for the armed forces. He says that our defense policy is based on traditional parameters such as foreign relations, the economic situation, and the development strategy for the country, as well as the organization and training of our armed forces for the maintenance of a deterrent and defense capacity, but with one variable factor.

[Rodriguez] To what variable factor are you referring?

[Rojas] To the adjustment of the functioning of the armed forces and the transition from the roles of a military regime and adaptation to the new ones of a civilian regime. This adjustment factor has been a decisive one and a priority in the defense actions undertaken during the first year of this government, and well into the second. And this has not meant disregarding the coordination I mentioned between foreign policy and the development strategy, which have been combined in the actions adopted in the defense sector. This is the case with the relations with Argentina, the United States, and Peru.

[Rodriguez] Has this process of adjustment and adaptation been very difficult, very slow?

[Rojas] At the beginning, indications of mistrust, some fears, doubts, and even predictions of evil could be noted. In other words, this was not going to be a peaceful or calm transition. At the point we have reached now, it is clear that although there have been hindrances and difficult moments, progress has been made.

Adjustment could not be expected to be automatic. It is true that the country has begun to function as a democracy in accordance with the Constitution and the 11 March 1990 law, but our thinking has not developed as rapidly as the implementation of the Constitution and the law. And those who headed the military government, finding themselves transformed into commanders in chief of the armed forces overnight, had to adapt themselves psychologically to this new role and this change. For reasons having to do with personality, this process has developed differently from one individual to the next, as the country knows perfectly well.

[Rodriguez] You have spoken of hindrances and difficult moments.

[Rojas] The most difficult moment of all was when Senator Jaime Guzman was assassinated. For me this was the hardest, most painful, and most chaotic moment. I believe we have moved far beyond this. I am pleased that the status of this investigation has been made known. I hope that the excessive insistence on immediate clarification of this very horrendous crime will not threaten the kind of investigation which a government must sometimes carry out in absolute secrecy in order to succeed in establishing what happened. And I hope that premature success will not be sought by means of statements which might put the final results in jeopardy. I say this because this government, in the short time it has been in office, has shown that the authorship of crimes is not left uninvestigated here. But we still do not know who killed Tucapel Jimenez; we do not know who killed the teachers whose throats were cut; and there are other crimes which still remain to be cleared up.

[Rodriguez] The truth is needed. The president has said that there can be no reconciliation based on lies. Has the finding of graves contributed to this goal?

[Rojas] I believe that the finding of the graves is contributing to the truth, and therefore to the advance of justice, and, naturally, to the reconciliation and final reintegration to which we are all committed. As yet another most essential, although painful, element in the truth, this is absolutely necessary.

[Rodriguez] The commander in chief of the Army has said that the wound had been closed, but that "Army month" was deliberately chosen for the opening of the graves.

[Rojas] There has been a profound misunderstanding about how things began. The graves were opened up on the basis of court orders. All of us in Chile have said that the judicial system is autonomous, and we are going to respect that. Under this government, court orders are carried out, and they will continue to be.

[Rodriguez] How do you view General Pinochet's suggestion that there be a general pardon so that peace will prevail in Chile?

[Rojas] I believe that this statement is based on only partial information, because with the Amnesty Law, there was a general commutation which covered the rather lengthy period of time during which the most serious violations of human rights occurred. To grant amnesty is to forget, while to grant a pardon is to regard a sentence as having been served, or to suspend its effect.

[Rodriguez] The president of the Republic is not the "generalissimo" of the armed forces, General Pinochet said. How would you comment on this statement?

[Rojas] The term "generalissimo of the armed forces" is not to be found in our Constitution. But with the description of the chief of state set forth in a Constitution as presidential in nature as ours is (laughter), one which was dictated by a military regime, is such that no one could believe the president of the Republic is secondary to any of his subordinates. He occupies the post of head not only of the state, but also of the armed institutions, which are a part of the state, and of the subordinate bodies. The Constitution clearly provides, in its Article 32, Item 18, that the president of the Republic has the authority to appoint and remove the commanders in chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the general director of the Carabineers, in accordance with Article 93. And in Item 19 of that article, the president is given unlimited and discretionary authority to make use of the air, land, and sea forces, and to organize and deploy them in accordance with national security needs. Item No 20 says that in the event of war, he becomes supreme commander of the armed forces. There is no need to continue. I believe that the Constitution clearly specifies who proposes, and with even greater clarity, who disposes and who commands.

[Rodriguez] When you took office, you knew that a delicate and complicated task awaited you. Has it been very difficult to move forward?

[Rojas] In all frankness, it has not been easy, but neither will I say it has been impossible. During this period, we have achieved an atmosphere of concord, which is clearly perceived by the public.

[Rodriguez] Have all of the commanders in chief of the armed forces shown equal readiness to bridge the gap between the civilians and the military personnel?

[Rojas] Each personality has its own characteristics, and the commanders in chief are not men without personalities. It would be fatal for the country to have characterless men in these posts.

[Rodriguez] Gen Augusto Pinochet maintains that the primary obligation linking the commander and his subordinate is loyalty. Do you have confidence in the loyalty of General Pinochet?

[Rojas] I would say that the first obligation between the commander and his subordinate in the armed forces is obedience. The disciplinary regulations allow the establishment and expression of disagreement with an order, but if that order is reiterated, it must be carried out. Together with this, but probably secondarily, I would agree with the loyalty criterion.

[Rodriguez] Are you confident of the loyalty of General Pinochet?

[Rojas] The Bible says "by their deeds you shall know them." I believe in the Bible.

[Rodriguez] Why are your relations with General Pinochet a bit tense?

[Rojas] On my side, they are not.

[Rodriguez] Is the general's personality difficult to deal with, in terms of professional work?

[Rojas] His personality is rather well-known. And I have made the greatest effort, as a man with experience—you will recall that I served as minister of interior—to advance matters within a framework of cooperation, trust, and mutual respect. If it is not reciprocal, the fault is not mine. But I believe that without a doubt, from the beginning to the present, the situation has improved greatly.

[Rodriguez] What is your reaction when "the government's secrets are revealed?"

[Rojas] Well, the common saying is that when this happens, there are various possible reactions. I believe that the people know perfectly well that the government is simply trying to handle the reins in the way that it should.

[Rodriguez] Would you say that events have been happening in these recent days which are "provoking" the government?

[Rojas] If you are trying to paint a picture of organization or premeditation with regard to some kind of demonstrations, I would say no. Even the unplanned, somewhat unreflective statements made by the commander in chief of the Army with regard to the findings in Quadrangle 29 were not premeditated, but were merely ill-considered responses. Thus I have no evidence that such a state of mind exists. Rather, I believe that the coincidence of this month with the 11 September anniversary, which brings up all kinds of ominous memories for some, but has another historical connotation for others who take a different view of the institutional collapse, is without a doubt the reason that this month is somewhat complicated.

[Rodriguez] What should the attitude of the political parties toward the commanders in chief be?

[Rojas] The political parties have evidenced a mixture of thoughtfulness, caution, and control, apart from

defending the rights and prerogatives the Constitution provides for those in political posts in which they represent the people, as is the case with the National Congress.

[Rodriguez] And what about the decision of the political leaders not to attend the ceremony on the 19th to which they were invited by General Pinochet?

[Rojas] This was an isolated event, a formal and public rejection of the statement and comments on the findings in Quadrangle 29. It does not represent any strategy of institutional rejection, and I believe that this will be made clear in the discussion of the armed forces budget in October.

Army Report

[Rodriguez] Do you believe that the report delivered to you by the Army in connection with the charge of political espionage made against the DINE [Army Intelligence Directorate] was satisfactory and adequate?

[Rojas] I believe that it was a positive step insofar as that institution recognized the origins and the identity of the individuals in the Army involved in the charge.

[Rodriguez] Mr Minister, there are some political leaders who have misgivings about the results of this report.

[Rojas] That is their legitimate right. If I am asked about it in the Congress, I will explain what steps have been taken to ensure observance of the legal provisions prohibiting any Military Intelligence Service personnel from engaging in activities involving intelligence on, contact with, or analysis of political, social, or trade-union leaders.

[Rodriguez] Why hasn't the identity of the individuals penalized been revealed?

[Rojas] Because that is not required in summary administrative proceedings.

[Rodriguez] The Ministry of Defense carried out a parallel investigation. Was there lack of confidence in the Army intelligence services, which engaged in the same effort?

[Rojas] It is not a matter of confidence or lack of it, but simply that the government carries out actions ex officio. In other words, the government does not need to be requested by anyone to act, and it has its own authority to do whatever falls within the law. In this connection, we were the initiators of the process which led to the identification of these individuals, while as a result of its summary investigation, the Army, in turn, came to the same conclusion. This is the important thing.

[Rodriguez] Do you believe that the armed forces as a whole should participate in combating terrorism in some way?

[Rojas] This is a point which must be decided on the basis of the reality and the situation each country is experiencing.

[Rodriguez] Alfredo Malbrich, who is a fugitive from justice, is holding press conferences. What is your opinion of this?

[Rojas] I endorse Minister Cumplido's view. All of us citizens are required by law to provide information which will facilitate the arrest of those whom the law has sentenced. I do not mean by this statement to say anything further about limiting journalists, but we must all contribute to bringing about the arrest of those for whom warrants have been issued. It is not a matter of debating ethical considerations, for we are talking about the application of the law which applies to all Chilean citizens. This is an old debate which has to do with the priesthood, not just the journalists' profession. Period.

[Rodriguez] Members of the UDI [Independent Democratic Union] and the RN [National Renewal] are complaining about the increasing vagueness of the right wing. Is their a similar risk for the Coalition?

[Rojas] Now I am no longer speaking as the minister of defense. A risk always exists. There are no guarantees in politics, and success and failure are what happens every day, as the Lord commands. If we take the surveys as an indicator, while many people take delight in relative declines, I believe that the Chilean people still—and I hope that this will continue—evidence the desire to support democracy as their chosen political regime. It becomes clear that although there are problems we recognize, the overall fulfillment of the program has been quite considerable, and the people perceive this.

[Rodriguez] How do you foresee relations with the opposition, in view of the announced hardening of the RN positions?

[Rojas] It is necessary to react to each action, and not to overall statements. I do not want the political strategy to anticipate a global reaction, but rather actions and reactions with regard to specific deeds or conduct. When these actions occur, we will look at them and determine how we will react.

[Rodriguez] The government has said that the time is not right for discussing presidential candidates. And Andres Zaldivar has said that he cannot accept an effort to manipulate the DC [Christian Democracy] from the Moneda Palace, as if it were a branch office.

[Rojas] The government is not attempting to manipulate any political party, because this would constitute lack of respect. It was perhaps the presentation at the party congress of a document signed by a number of prominent Christian Democrats, including some ministers of state, which was interpreted in this way. But this should be viewed in terms of its real meaning. It was a contribution to a view of the future, of macropolitics, macroeconomics, and macrosocial concerns which is be debated in the Congress. I believe that matters are clear, and the most important thing is that the president is protected against any political risk.

Colombia

Government To Resume Talks With Guerrillas

PA2210021691 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Attention. Next week, following the elections, on a day still to be decided, the peace talks between the Colombian Government and the so-called Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] will resume. The government suspended the Caracas peace talks three weeks ago following an attack on former Senate President Aurelio Iragorri in Cauca Department, during which seven persons accompanying him were killed.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Tonight the government decided to resume the talks with the CNGSB in Caracas, thanks to the efforts of the Public Order Advisory Commission. How was this accomplished Dr. [Horacio] Serpa?

[Serpa] By talking with the government and with the CNGSB. We are satisfied with our efforts. We believe that to restart the talks....

[Reporter, interrupting] When will the talks restart?

[Serpa] Next week. This week we will agree on the actual date.

[Reporter] What conditions were demanded of the CNGSB to restart the talks?

[Serpa] No conditions were set. The CNGSB has clearly stated that its guidelines do not include attacks on civilians or politicians and that they will not interfere with the election process.

[Reporter] What else was agreed to by CNGSB? Is there a time limit for these talks?

[Serpa] I wish that were possible. However, everything will be evaluated as the talks progress. It is important to just get the talks started and that will happen next week.

[Reporter] What about the agenda?

[Serpa] That will be determined by the negotiators.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Judicial Branch Workers Agree To End Strike

PA2210160391 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Judicial branch workers will return to work on 22 October after a five-day strike. Today the Justice Ministry and ASONAL [Judicial Branch National Association] reached an agreement to work together to find solutions to the problems in the Colombian justice system. It is hoped that an initial analysis of the judicial branch's labor problems will be ready by 1 November so that it can be discussed by the Special Legislative Commission or little congress.

Another stoppage in the Colombian justice system has ended with the beginning of a new agreement to modernize and give some dignity to Colombia's judicial branch. ASONAL accepted the government's decision to lift the strike and jointly seek solutions to the problems with the judicial branch.

Today's agreement creating two commissions to study the problems was facilitated by an exchange of letters on 17 October when the strike started.

[Begin recording] [Supreme Court President Pablo Caceres] This agreement was reached with the best intentions, and a decision was made to work together to find the best solutions.

[Justice Minister Fernando Carrillo] Long gone are the days when solutions were arrived at as if the government could wave a magic wand.

[ASONAL President Antonio Suarez] We will be much more satisfied when the commissions are formed. [end recording]

Now the difficult process begins: solving the problems within the judicial branch. On the one hand, there is a need to establish salary levels; on the other hand, there is a need to find a point of agreement to open a path in the new Colombian justice system for the prosecutors' office, the constitutional court, and the Higher Council of the Judiciary, as well as other new posts created by the Constitution. In addition, a solution must also be found to the endless problem of finding resources for the imparting of justice in Colombia so that justice can function smoothly rather than just limp along.

Operation Against Child Kidnappings Launched

PA1910201591 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] The government has launched an emergency plan to counter the wave of child kidnappings, particularly in Bogota. It has created an organization that will be in charge of investigating such cases.

The organization will be coordinated by the Attorney General's Office and will consist of officials from the courts; the Health, Labor, and Education Ministries; UNICEF; and the Family Welfare Institute.

Authorities have installed the nationwide telephone numbers 9-810-126 and 9-812-074 to report the disappearances of minors. In Bogota these cases can be reported using 2-770-202, 2-479-674, and 2-502-074.

The Juvenile Police of Bogota has started forming neighborhood brigades to counter the bands of criminals that specialize in kidnapping children.

Ecuador

AVC Movement Group Ceases Political Activity

PA2210043191 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Quito, 21 Oct (AFP)—The Ecuadoran movement Alfaro Lives Dammit [AVC] which in 1989 tried to become legal and a political party, and surrendered its weapons, announced on 21 October, that "its existence as a political organization" has concluded and the group has joined the governing Democratic Left, a social Democratic party.

The movement acknowledged that it did not achieve its objectives, but it is "certain that the road has been outlined so that new generations may embark on the conquest for grand democracy that Ecuador and the world need."

In a statement to the people of Ecuador that was disseminated today, the AVC National Directorate notes: "We did the utmost to search for answers, for political organizations, and for candidates who may truly represent an alternative, but this healthy objective was defeated by sectarianism, egotism, and unchecked personal ambition."

The statement added: "AVC concludes today its existence as a political organization" but "it is prepared to continue its struggle within a new space in which AVC members may continue with their search and make their ideas come true. AVC believes that it is the Democratic Left that provides this space." [passage omitted]

The proclamation signed by Pedro Moncada, Juan Cuvi, Marco Troya, Santiago Kingman, and 36 other AVC leaders reads: "We declare that we are not responsible for any action that people or criminal bands may commit using the AVC name and we reaffirm the commitment we acquired in March 1989 to the search for definitive peace.

This is being interpreted as an allusion to a dissident AVC group headed by Patricio Baquerizo, currently under arrest. He refused to surrender his weapons when other AVC leaders did so, and he continued to carry out subversive activities after that until his arrest.

The AVC declaration notes that although AVC members have closed the process initiated in 1980, they "will continue the struggle of General Alfaro" and the other AVC leaders who died during the days of repression.

Finally, referring to the current world order, the AVC members state in their document: "As militants of democracy, we want to be here to keep the swift and profound changes now taking place from leaving our people without a future."

Paraguay

Constitutional Amendment Proposals Published

PY2210001691 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Oct 91 p 8

[Text] This morning in Government House the executive branch presented a proposal to amend the Constitution that includes the creation of the post of vice president, who also will be president of the Senate, Congress, and the Superior Council of Magistracy; The proposal also includes the following: the elimination of the Council of State; the privatization of the social security system; and the executive branch's right to declare a state of siege. The main points of the government proposal are the following:

1. It broadens representative democracy by allowing "popular initiatives" and "referendums."

2. It substitutes the post of government delegate for a governor, and it establishes the principle of administrative decentralization, without detriment to the republican unitarian system.

3. There will be intervention in municipalities only through the request of the National Comptroller's Office.

4. It reorganizes and expands the chapter regarding the people's basic rights and guarantees. In the field of education, it establishes preferential rights for parents and that the state will continue maintaining public schools to guarantee free education.

5. Each individual should be allowed to choose the health coverage system he prefers, public or private. The proposal stresses the inclusion of recovery services and services for the handicapped.

6. Social security services or part of them should be privatized, while the state should continue supervising them and maintain its right to compete with private initiative.

7. In the field of collective rights, it establishes measures to protect the environment; to preserve and promote the cultural, artistic, and technological national patrimony; to regulate the "quality control" of products and services rendered to the community; and to inform the public about consumer products.

8. Beside the rights to "habeas corpus" and "amparo," the chapter on guarantees includes the "habeas data" to allow any individual to learn and update the information about himself contained in public or private data banks.

Organizational Section:

9. The government amendment proposal preserves the two-house legislative branch, and it establishes that representation in the Chamber of Deputies must be according to regions, for which purpose each department will constitute an election circuit.

It foresees the right to impeach the president and vice president of the Republic.

10. The Council of State should be eliminated.

11. It establishes practical mechanisms to facilitate the approval of urgent laws and delegate legislation, foreseen in modern constitutions.

12. It creates the post of vice president of the Republic, who also will be president of the Senate, Congress, and the Superior Council of Magistracy.

13. It establishes the creation of a national attorney general's office as a different institution from the national prosecutor.

14. It establishes conditions for the declaration of a "state of siege" and the intervention of Congress.

15. It creates the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Judicial College within the judicial branch, and a judicial career regulated by law.

16. Among the control organizations it includes the post of public defender, the Supreme Election Court, and the National Comptroller's Office.

Peru

Rio Protocol Countries Asked To Mark Borders

PY2110134491 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2012 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 20 Oct (ANDINA)—Peru will begin tomorrow a diplomatic offensive by sending special plenipotentiary ambassadors to the countries that have guaranteed the Rio de Janeiro protocol, asking them to place definitive border markers along 78 km of the border in northern Peru.

A delegation of senators met with Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara on 17 October to coordinate activities with the four guarantor countries: the United States, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina.

The delegation is presided over by Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance. The delegation comprises legislators Luis Bedoya de Vivanco; Manuel Ulloa Elias; Francisco Guerra Garcia; Ana Kanashiro Escalante; Beatriz Merino Lucero; Gustavo Mohme Llona; Manuel Moreyra Loredo; Luis Solari Tudela, a diplomatic service ambassador; and a government adviser, will also travel with the delegation.

In the Ecuadoran capital, Quito, it was reported in the last few hours that the Ecuadoran Government has sent two delegations to the four guarantor countries, and to Colombia, Brazil, and Venezuela, to explain the juridical bases supporting their position that ignores the protocol and claims part of Peruvian territory.

EEC To Provide $150 Million To Fight Drugs

PA2210012691 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The EEC will provide $150 million in aid to Peru over the next three years, according to EEC Commissioner Abel Matute, who added that the aid will be allocated for reforestation and the fight against drug trafficking.

[Begin Matute recording in progress]...a program of small businesses to facilitate the creation of jobs, the creation of small- and medium-size businesses, support in the area of trade, as well as industrial and economic cooperation in general. I want to point out that the program, which we plan to support with a budget of somewhere between 130 and 140 million ecus—135 million ecus is our goal, which is more than $150 million—will have a significant impact during the three-year period. To conclude, I want to say that the plan, both in its preparation, in its qualitative aspects, as well as in its importance, will represent a substantial growth in the economic aid provided until now by the EEC to Peru, which has been one of the biggest recipients of aid in the last few years. [end ecording]

Matute added that small businesses and the areas of nutrition, education, and health will benefit.

[Begin Matute recording in progress]...of the environment, fight against deforestation, and against drug trafficking will have a fundamental importance. We are also keeping in mind the efforts made by the Peruvian Government to clean up the economy and to move the economy back into the international economy. We are aware of the efforts made by Alberto Fujimori and, therefore, we are going to include social aspects in the plan, such as support for education, nutrition, and health. It is especially aimed at helping the least fortunate sectors of the population, which suffer the most from all adjustment processes. We are also going to include the development aspect in the plan with technical assistance, support for privatization, improvement to the infrastructure, the deficiencies of which...[unfinished sentence as heard][end recording]

Opinion Poll on Government Work, Ministers

PA2110170991 Lima Panamericana de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Today we will give you the first part of the latest public opinion poll conducted in October 1991. Those interviewed were over 18 years of age and were asked questions on a variety of topics. This is the first part only; next week we will give you the rest of the information.

The poll took place in Lima on 11 to 13 October. Five hundred persons were polled, and there was a 5 percent margin of error.

The population perceives terrorism as the most urgent national problem, followed by the following: hunger; unemployment; poverty; poor educational standards; corruption; high cost of living; drug trafficking; drug consumption; inflation; and human rights violations.

The percentage of those who favor the government's work rose to 48 percent. The popularity of President Fujimori, who is currently abroad, increased substantially from 39 percent in September to 54 percent. On the other hand, the popularity of parliament continues its downward trend. The popularity of Prime Minister Torres y Torres Lara has improved, although he is still in the red. Economy and Finance Minister Bolona, on the other hand, is closer to a balance. Defense Minister Jorge Torres received a 51 percent rejection rating and Interior Minister Victor Malca received a 53 percent disapproval rating.

Following Fujimori's trip to the United States, the economic program has recovered credibility; of those polled, 59 percent believe it will be successful and 54 percent approve of the program.

In the event Alan Garcia runs for president in 1994, nine percent would definitely vote for him; ten percent probably would; eight percent would probably not vote for him, while a staggering 70 percent would definitely not vote for him. Finally, if the Senate lifts Garcia's parliamentary immunity, a sweeping majority of those polled believe that the judicial branch will not condemn Garcia.

Convention on Use of Chemical Weapons

PY1410165691 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Oct 91 p A3

[Text] Peru will sign the convention regulating the worldwide use of chemical weapons that is being discussed in Geneva, in keeping with its traditional support for actions toward disarmament and the restriction of conventional weapons.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has announced that "our country has already started action in this direction." A preliminary step is the creation of a multi-sectorial commission on chemical weapons that will be in charge of coordinating actions with the international organization that is about to be created.

The multisectorial commission will include representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and Integration (Micti); the National Association of Industries; the Armed Forces Joint Command; and the Interior Ministry.

Lilia Osorio Bryson, deputy director of the Commerce Secretariat's Department for the Control of Chemicals, was elected Micti representative.

Osorio has stated that the commission will be responsible for controlling the use of "chemical weapons, which cause so much damage to mankind and the environment."

She added: "Despite its drug trafficking and terrorism problems, Peru has always been a country that advocates peace. Therefore, it will make every possible effort so that, for the sake of peace, effective control is exercised over the use of this type of weapon."

Rebel Factions Clash Over Territories

PA2210012791 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, Oct 21 (AFP)—Authorities have confirmed that at least 50 natives and local inhabitants have been killed during the last few days in a war being fought between columns of the Shinning Path and MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement) rebel groups, in the remote zones of central Huallaga, over territorial rights.

In addition, Teofanes Chavez, the principal of a school in Anda, Huacano, 400 km east of Lima, reported that in Pueblo Nuevo, on 15 October, soldiers allegedly killed four men and one woman with bayonets.

He also reported that on the same day, a professor and two women were intercepted by a military patrol and taken to a jail in Aucayacu, in the same region, from where they have not retuned to their homes.

The professor gave the town's authorities the identity of the victims and the circumstances of the disappearances in his report.

Rural teacher Francisco Sinarahua, who fled the town of Tambuyacu, San Martin, 700 km northeast of Lima, said that "innocent Indians and farmers are killed" because of the war between the Shining Path and the MRTA to control the territories of the region—a main coca-leaf production and drug-trafficking region.

"At least 50 of them were killed during the weekend," a dramatic report presented to police read.

The teacher and other authorities who fled the region to seek police protection in Tarapoto, indicated that the fighting between the rebels spread among the small towns of Chambuyacu; Leoncio Prado; Alfonso Ugarte; Paucar; Simon Bolivar; and Vista Alegre; all in the Tingo de Pomasa Valley, in central Huallaga.

Teacher Sinarahua reported that several of his colleagues in the area fled to safer areas because the insurgents threatened to kill them if the refused to collaborate.

Lately, the fighting between the rebel groups has worsened and spread as they fight over the sale of protection to drug traffickers in exchange for weapons.

Coca growers and farmers indicated that the insurgents have been charging them 10 percent of their coca harvest and the drug traffickers between $15,000 and $20,000 to allow the departure of each plane loaded with drugs headed for Colombia.

The National Police have also reported that an alleged terrorist commando murdered two farmers on 20 October in a remote town of Ayacucho. Meanwhile, another rebel group killed a cattle farmer on a farm in Andina de Matucana, 79 km from Lima.

Rebel Guzman Reportedly Lived at University

PY1910114291 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 15 Oct 91 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt] A high-level source stated that a secret report released by the Military Intelligence Service, and which is circulating among military commanders, shows evidence that Shining Path top leader Abimael Guzman lived in the Enrique Guzman Valle National University (La Cantuta) with other members of the Shining Path organization. Guzman reportedly stayed there until March, a few days before the Army raided the university as a result of rumors on the presence of terrorists in the institution. Guzman reportedly decided to live in the university for two reasons: the autonomy of the university campus, which prevented military and police intervention, and the full control exerted by Shining Path terrorists in La Cantuta until March.

The pavilion where Guzman lived with the others was demolished during the military raid. The report describes the others as "Guzman's staff."

It has been learned that Guzman, who is intensively sought in the country, lived very comfortably in La Cantuta, where he had good food, an excellent atmosphere, and obtained laundered drug money.

The same source reported that a mimeograph machine used to print posters and bulletins and large quantities of Communist guidance books and material used by the top leaders were found in La Cantuta.

The police also found a list of persons allegedly linked to the Shining Path organization, but they have not been arrested for lack of evidence.

Shining Path terrorists exerted full control in La Cantuta until early this year. Students who studied at the 10 education pavilions were forced to attend conferences on Shining Path doctrine.

The children who attended classes at the experimental center learned to write their first letters and to draw flags different from the Peruvian flag. They shouted Shining Path slogans before singing the national anthem. [passage omitted]

Shining Path Kills Peasants, Change 90 Leaders

PA2210044391 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 21 Oct (AFP)—The Armed Forces Joint Command has announced that at least 21 peasants were murdered on 20 October when Maoist Shining Path guerrilla groups staged attacks on remote communities in Ayacucho Department, 500 km southeast of Lima.

A military communique states that 10 peasants were injured, some of them seriously; it adds that among the victims were three children, three women, and eight elderly people.

The confrontation was unequal; the peasants who were outnumbered, were taken by surprise at dawn in their homes. They put up a "heroic defense" and managed to kill three of the guerrillas, according to the military document.

Thirteen of the victims were killed in the [name indistinct] community, and the remaining eight in nearby Patahuasi, both in the Vischongos District in Ayacucho, in successive surprise attacks by a column of 200 subversives.

The murdered peasants were, for the most part, members of "civil self-defense night patrols," which they created to defend themselves from terrorist attacks.

The military source said that the attackers set 40 homes on fire, sacked community businesses, and stole 50 head of cattle before withdrawing toward the Andean mountains.

The International Red Cross brought medicine and blankets to the towns in question on the afternoon of 21 October, while Army patrols supported by helicopters initiated a search for the subversives.

According to official figures, over 20,000 people have been killed in Peru since 1980, when the Shining Path began its armed actions in Ayacucho Department.

'Summary Trial' Held, Kill 2

PA2210044491 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2140 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Huaraz (Peru), 21 Oct (EFE)—The police have reported that two leaders of the ruling independent party, Change 90, were gunned town today by rebels of the Maoist Shining Path organization in the department of Ancash.

The source added that brothers Juan and Antonio Ramirez, responsible for Change 90 in Catac, were killed after their assassins submitted them to a "summary trial" in the main plaza of that region of Callejon de Huaylas valley, 20 km south of Huaraz, capital of the mentioned department of the northern Andean region.

Antonio Ramirez was a candidate for that district in the complementary municipal elections held last August in Peru.

Virtually all the homes in the towns of Jangas and Paltay, also located in Callejon de Huaylas, were found this morning with painted slogans by the Shining Path. The Maoist organization appears to have launched an armed offensive in this region.

Late last August, the Shining Path rebels assassinated two Polish Catholic priests and two local leaders in Pariacoto, located in the same valley, between the Blanca and Negra mountain range of the Peruvian Andes.

Also, the Lima newspaper LA REPUBLICA reported today that five persons were presumably decapitated by soldiers in the jungle region of Aucayacu on 15 October.

It was reported that a rancher, 73, was riddled with bullets by Shining Path guerrillas on 19 October in a farm located in outlying Lima.

Since the Shining Path organization began its bloody "armed struggle" in 1980, political violence has claimed 24,000 lives and attacks and sabotages have caused losses estimated at $20 billion, according to a Senate commission, which is constantly analyzing the effects of subversion in Peru.